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OF INDIA

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INDEX

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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: c.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list¹ may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

¹ To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee : *J. A. S. B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

GLOSSARY

- Ābkāri.** Excise of liquors and drugs.
- Adad.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.
- Agar.** A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.
- Agrahāra.** A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.
- Āhar.** A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
- Āhu.** Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54) ; syn. āus.
- Ain.** A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Āin-i-Akbarī.** A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.
- Ajlāf.** Low-class Muhammadans.
- Akunwun.** A subordinate revenue official, Burma.
- Āl.** A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).
- Alsī.** Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*.
- Āman.** The late rice crop, Bengal ; syn. sāli, Assam.
- Ambādi.** Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus* ; syn. patsan.
- Āmil.** A subordinate executive official under native rule ; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).
- Anicut.** A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).
- Anjan.** A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*.
- Arhar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus* , syn. tur, Bombay ; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India ; rahar, Bengal.
- Aruga.** Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum* ; syn. kodon.
- Assets.** See Net Assets.
- Āus.** The early rice crop, Bengal ; syn. āhu, Assam.
- Avare.** A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab*.
- Avatār.** An incarnation of Vishnu.
- Bābar.** A grass used for making paper.
- Babūl, bābul.** A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica*.

- Bafta.** Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico ; now used for silk fabrics.
- Baghla.** A native boat.
- Bairāgi.** A Hindu religious mendicant.
- Baisurai, baisuri.** A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.
- Bājra.** The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. cambu, Madras.
- Band.** A dam or embankment.
- Bāndh.** A dam.
- Bāne.** An open glade, Mysore.
- Bāngar.** Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.
- Banteng.** See Tsine.
- Banti.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum*.
- Banyan.** A species of fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.
- Bāo.** Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).
- Bārahdarī.** A summer-house ; lit. 'having twelve doors.'
- Bārasingha.** The swamp deer, *Cervus duvauceli* (i, p. 236).
- Bastī.** (1) A village, or collection of huts ; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.
- Batta.** Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).
- Bāvto.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumen-
taceum*.
- Bāzār.** (1) A street lined with shops, India proper ; (2) a covered market, Burma.
- Beheda, behera.** A tree, *Terminalia bellerica*.
- Ber.** A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizy-
phus jujuba*.
- Bewar.** Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill sides ; syn. taungya, Burma ; jhūm, North-Eastern India.
- Bhadoi.** Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.
- Bhaiyāchārā.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Bhang.** The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).
- Bhanwar.** Light sandy soil ; syn. bhūr.
- Bharal.** A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nabhura* (i, p. 233).
- Bhūm.** A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160 ; xxi, p. 148).
- Bhūmiā.** The holder of a bhūm tenure.

- Bhūmīāt.** (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).
- Bhūr.** Light sandy soil.
- Bhūsa.** Chaff, for fodder.
- Bidri.** A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bidar, Hyderābād.
- Bīgha.** A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bīgha is generally five-eighths of an acre.
- Bīl.** Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.
- Black cotton soil.** A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.
- Board of Revenue.** The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).
- Bobabaing.** Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.
- Bolī.** Form of speech, or dialect.
- Bor.** A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Boro.** Summer rice, Bengal.
- Boyā.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Brinjāl.** A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*; syn. egg-plant.
- Bunder, bandar.** A harbour or port.
- Burhel.** See Bharal.
- Cadjān.** Palm leaves, used for thatch.
- Cambu.** Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoides*; syn. bājra.
- Chabūtra.** A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.
- Chādar.** A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.
- Chaitya.** An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).
- Chakla.** (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.
- Chālisa.** Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.
- Chalka.** A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).
- Chambell.** Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.
- Champak.** A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca*.
- Chapari.** Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

- Chapātl.** A cake of unleavened bread.
- Chaprāsl.** An orderly or messenger, Northern India ; syn. pattawāla, Bombay ; peon, Madras.
- Char.** Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Charas.** The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Chattram.** A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.
- Chaudhri.** Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official ; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.
- Chaukidār.** The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).
- Chaung.** A stream, Burma.
- Chaunkhar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.
- Chauth.** The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.
- Chela.** A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.
- Chena.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum* ; syn. vari, Bombay.
- Chhāoni.** A collection of thatched huts or barracks ; hence a cantonment.
- Chhatrī.** A dome or cupola ; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.
- Chbiul.** See Dhāk.
- Chief Commissioner.** The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).
- Chikan.** Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).
- Chikor.** A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).
- China.** A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.
- Chinār.** A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.
- Chinkāra.** The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).
- Chir.** A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.
- Chironji.** A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.
- Chital.** The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).
- Cholam.** Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum* ; syn. jowār.
- Choli.** A kind of short bodice worn by women.
- Chunam, chūnā.** Lime plaster.
- Circle.** The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108) ; (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

(iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 319).

Civil Surgeon. The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).

Cognizable. An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Collector. The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

Commissioner. (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.

Conservator. The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).

Council Bills. Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).

Count. Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.

Court of Wards. An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and *note*).

Crore, karor. Ten millions.

Da. *See* Dah.

Dacoit, dakait. A member of a gang of robbers.

Daffadār. A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

Dah or dāo. A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

Dahiya, dahi. Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Daitya. In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

Dakaiti, dacoity. Robbery by five or more persons.

Dāl. A generic term applied to various pulses.

Dām. An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dāman. The skirt of a hill range.

Dani. A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

Dāo. *See* Dah.

Darbār. (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

- Dargāh.** A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.
- Dari.** A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.
- Dārogha.** The title of officials in various departments : now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.
- Darwān.** A door-keeper.
- Darwāza.** A gateway.
- Debottar.** Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.
- Deodār.** A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.
- Deputy Commissioner.** The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.
- Deputy Magistrate and Collector.** A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54) ; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).
- Desāi.** A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Desh.** (1) Native country ; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India ; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.
- Deshmukh.** A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Deva.** A deity.
- Dhāk.** A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum ; syn. palās, Bengal ; chhiul, Central India.
- Dharmśāla.** A charitable institution provided as a resting place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.
- Dhatūra.** A stupefying drug. *Datura fastuosa*.
- Dhāvda, dhāora.** A large handsome tree, *Anegrasus latifolia*.
- Dhenkli.** Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water, syn. picottah.
- Dhoti.** The loincloth worn by men.
- Diāra.** Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.
- Dighi.** A tank, Bengal.
- District.** The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).
- Division.** (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49) ; (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District ; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438) ; (4) a group

- of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).
- Diwān.** The chief minister in a Native State.
- Diwāni.** Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.
- Doāb.** The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.
- Dry crop.** A crop grown without artificial irrigation.
- Dry rate.** The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.
- Dūn.** A valley, Northern India.
- Ekka.** A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.
- Endi, eri.** A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Eng or in.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Extra Assistant Commissioner.** See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).
- Famine insurance grant.** An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).
- Farmān.** An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.
- Faujdārī.** Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.
- Financial Commissioner.** The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).
- Gabrūn.** Cotton drill (cloth).
- Gaddī.** The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.
- Ganja.** The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Gaonbura.** Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.
- Gauda.** A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Gauli-rāj.** The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.
- Gaur.** Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

- Gayāl.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.
- Ghariyāl.** The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gavialis* (i, p. 266).
- Ghāt.** (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.
- Ghātwāl.** A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).
- Ghī.** Clarified butter.
- Gingelly.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.
- Golā.** A warehouse or storehouse.
- Gopuram.** A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).
- Gorait.** A village watchman, Northern India.
- Goral.** See Gural.
- Gorāt.** Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.
- Gosāin, goswāmī.** A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'
- Gosha.** Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.
- Gotra.** An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'
- Gram.** A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.
- Guaranteed.** (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).
- Gur.** Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.
- Gural.** A Himālayan goat antelope, *Cemus goral* (i, p. 234).
- Gurjan.** A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.
- Guru.** (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.
- Hakim.** A native doctor practising the Muhammiadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).
- Halālkhōr.** A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'
- Hālī.** Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderābād.
- Hamsāya.** A neighbour.

- Hāmūn.** An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.
- Hangal.** The Kashmīr stag, *Cervus cashmīrianus* (i, p. 236).
- Hāor.** A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).
- Harik.** Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Hemādpanti.** An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).
- Hilsa.** A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha*.
- Hiver.** A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.
- Hobli.** A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Hti.** An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
- Hukka.** The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'
- Īdgāh.** An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.
- Ijāra.** Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.
- Ikra.** A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.
- Ilāka.** Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.
- Imti.** The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*.
- In or eng.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Inām.** Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)
- Indaing.** Undulating upland country, Burma.
- Inundation Canal.** A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).
- Istimrāri.** Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimrārdār (v, pp. 159, 160).
- Jaggery, jāgri.** Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
- Jāgīr.** An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgirdār.
- Jagnī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera*.
- Jakhanāchārya.** A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).
- Jāmbul, jāmun.** A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia jambolana*.
- Jand.** A tree, *Prosopis spicigera*.
- Janmam.** A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

- India, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).
- Jarau.** *See* Sāmbar.
- Jarib.** Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.
- Jātra.** A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.
- Jemadār.** A native officer in the army or police.
- Jhangora.** *See* Sānwān.
- Jhil.** A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Jhūm.** Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Jihād.** A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.
- Jirga.** A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier (vi, p. 321).
- Jola.** *See* Jowār.
- Jotdār.** A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.
- Jowār.** The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32); syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.
- Judicial Commissioner.** An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind (iv, p. 56).
- Kacheri, kachahri.** An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.
- Kachhār.** Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.
- Kaing.** Alluvial crops, Burma.
- Kākar.** The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).
- Kalā azār.** An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).
- Kalar, kallar.** Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.
- Kamaisdār, kamaishdār.** *See* Kamāsdār.
- Kamarband.** A waistcloth or belt.
- Kamāsdār** or **kamavisdār.** A subordinate revenue official under Marāṭhā rule (xii, p. 432).
- Kāmdār.** An administrative officer in a Native State.
- Kāmi.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Kāmil.** Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.
- Kammar.** A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*; syn. anjan.
- Kanazo.** A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida*,

- Kangar.** A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.
- Kankar.** Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).
- Kāns.** A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.
- Kānungo.** A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).
- Karait.** A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).
- Karanj.** A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.
- Kārbhārī.** A manager.
- Kārdār.** A native official, especially in the Punjab.
- Karewa.** Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101 ; xv, p. 76).
- Kārez.** Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343 ; vi, p. 301).
- Kārkun.** A clerk or writer, Bombay.
- Karma.** The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.
- Karnam.** A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwārī.
- Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.
- Katīl.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kaukkyi.** Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.
- Kāzī.** Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.
- Keora.** The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.
- Khādar.** Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.
- Khair.** A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.
- Khāl.** A water-channel, Bengal.
- Khalāsi.** A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.
- Khālsa.** Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community ; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).
- Kharāb.** A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

- Khāri.** An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.
- Kharif.** The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).
- Khārua.** A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.
- Khās.** Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsildār, the manager of a Government estate.
- Khāsādār.** Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).
- Khas-khas.** A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.
- Khedda, khedā.** A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.
- Khesāri.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).
- Khilat.** A robe of honour.
- Khulāt.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.
- Khutba.** The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.
- Kiāri.** Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.
- Kikar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.
- Kiladār.** The commandant of a fort (kila).
- Kincob, kamkhwāb.** Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).
- Kodāli.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.
- Kodon.** A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.
- Koh.** Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.
- Korra.** A small millet, *Setaria italica*.
- Kos.** A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.
- Kothi.** A large house.
- Kotwāl.** The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.
- Kotwāli.** The chief police station in a head-quarters town.
- Kulith.** See Kulthi.

- Kulkarni.** A village accountant, Bombay Deccan ; syn. patwāri.
- Kulthi.** A pulse, *Dotichos biflorus* ; syn. khulāt.
- Kumri.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kutki.** A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.
- Kwin.** The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).
- Kyaung.** A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).
- Lakh, lac.** A hundred thousand.
- Lambardār.** The representative of the co-sharers in a zamindāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280 ; xxiv, p. 380).
- Langūr.** A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).
- Lantana.** A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.
- Lāt.** A monumental pillar.
- Laterite.** A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads ; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).
- Lingam.** The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.
- Longyi.** A waistcloth, Burma.
- Loquāt.** A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.
- Lota.** A small brass water-pot.
- Lugade.** A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).
- Lungī.** (1) A turban ; (2) a cloth worn by women.
- Madrasa.** A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.
- Mag.** See Mūng.
- Magar.** The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).
- Mahājan.** A native merchant or banker.
- Mahāl.** (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country ; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230) ; (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).
- Mahālkari.** A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.
- Mahant.** The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.
- Mahārāja.** A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

- Mahseer, mahāsir.** A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').
- Mahuā.** A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.
- Maidān.** An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.
- Major works.** Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).
- Mājūm, properly mājūn.** A confection made from the hemp plant.
- Maktab.** An elementary Muhammadan school.
- Mālguzār** (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).
- Mālikāna.** The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.
- Māmlatdār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Māmūtl.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.
- Mandal.** A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.
- Mandap or mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.
- Manduā.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.
- Mansabdār.** An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.
- Mantapam.** See Mandap.
- Mārkhōr.** A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).
- Maruā.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; rāgi, Madras and Mysore.
- Masab.** Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).
- Mash.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.
- Masjid.** A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.
- Masnad.** Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddī.
- Masūr.** A pulse, *Ervum Lens*.
- Math.** A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.
- Maulvi.** A person learned in Muhammadan law.
- Mauza.** (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

- (2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).
- Mauzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).
- Mauzawār.** Organization by villages.
- Māyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.
- Mayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.
- Mediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).
- Mehwāsi.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).
- Mela.** A religious festival or fair.
- Mihirāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.
- Mimbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
- Minār.** A pillar or tower.
- Minor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).
- Misl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.
- Mithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.
- Mohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.
- Monsoon.** Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).
- Moth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.
- Muāfi.** Land held free of revenue.
- Mufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).
- Mufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.
- Mugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.
- Muhurtam.** An auspicious moment.
- Mukaddam.** A representative or headman.
- Mukhtār** (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Mukhtiār-kār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Multāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.
- Mūng, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt.
- Muni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.
- Mūnj.** A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum cihare*.

- Munsif.** Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).
- Munsifi.** The courthouse of a munsif.
- Murum.** Gravel, used for metalling roads.
- Nād.** A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39 ; xvii, p. 68).
- Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna.** A place where drums are beaten.
- Nāgli.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā
- Nāib.** Assistant or deputy.
- Nāik.** A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249 ; xviii, p. 176) ; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.
- Nat.** A demon or spirit, Burma.
- Navane.** Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.
- Nawāb.** A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.
- Nazar, nazarāna.** A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.
- Nāzim.** Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.
- Net assets.** (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord ; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217)
- Newār.** Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.
- Ngapi.** Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.
- Niābat.** The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy governor.
- Nilgai.** An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).
- Nīm.** A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.
- Nirganti.** The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.
- Nizām.** A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.
- Nizāmat.** A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.
- Non-cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.
- Non-occupancy tenants.** A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab *see* xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. *See* article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, *Rutea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter.

Pān. The betel vine, *Piper Betle*.

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal *see* vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pañch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

- Pardesi.** Foreign.
- Pargana.** Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsil, Northern India.
- Pārha.** The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).
- Pashm.** The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).
- Paso.** A waistcloth.
- Pat.** A stretch of firm, hard clay.
- Pātel.** A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.
- Pāthsāla.** A village school for Hindus.
- Pātidār.** A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).
- Patni.** The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).
- Patsan, pātsan.** A useful fibre plant, *Ilbiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.
- Pattidārī.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Patwāri.** A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnani, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talātī, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.
- Pegya.** A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.
- Peshkār.** A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsildār.
- Peshkash.** A tribute, or offering to a superior.
- Petha.** A subdivision of a tāluka, Bombay.
- Pārha.** See Pārha.
- Phulkāri.** An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.
- Pice, paisa.** A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.
- Picottah.** A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenkli, or dhikli, Northern India (iii, p. 319).
- Pinda.** A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.
- Pipal.** A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (See especially ix, p. 43.)
- Pīr.** A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.
- Pishānam.** Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.
- Pleader.** A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Pode or podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvāri (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Poligār.** A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

- Pongyl.** A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.
- Postin.** A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.
- Prānt.** An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.
- Prayāg.** The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.
- Presidency.** A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).
- Protected.** Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).
- Province.** One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).
- Pūjā.** Worship, Hindu.
- Pundit.** See Pandit.
- Purāna.** Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).
- Purohit(a).** A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).
- Pwe.** An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).
- Pyingado.** A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis*.
- Pyinma.** A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae*.
- Qāzī.** See Kāzī.
- Rabi.** The harvest reaped in the spring.
- Rāgi.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.
- Rahar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.
- Rājā.** A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.
- Rameli.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Rānā.** A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.
- Rānī.** The wife or widow of a Rājā.
- Rāo.** A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.
- Rauza.** (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.
- Ravine deer.** An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*.

- Reddi.** A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.
- Regar.** Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.
- Regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).
- Reh.** Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).
- Reserved.** Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).
- Rohu.** A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita*.
- Rūsa.** A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.
- Ryotwāri.** The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).
- Sabai.** A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.
- Sadābart.** (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.
- Sadr.** Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.
- Sāgun.** Teak, *Tectona grandis*.
- Sālī.** Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.
- Sajje.** Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.
- Sajji.** An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).
- Sakhwā.** See Sāl.
- Sāl.** A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta*.
- Salai.** A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera*.
- Sāli.** Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.
- Salīm Shāhi.** A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.
- Sālutri.** A veterinary assistant.
- Sāmān.** See Sānwān.
- Samasthān.** A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).
- Sāambar.** A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.
- San.** Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.
- Sanad.** A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).
- Sandhyā.** Morning or evening prayers. Hindu.
- Sane.** Rich black soil, Burma.

- Sangam.** The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.
- Sānwān.** A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum* ; syn. jhangora.
- Sarāi.** A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.
- Sāras.** A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).
- Sardeshmukhi.** A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).
- Sarf-i-khās.** Privy purse.
- Sarguja.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Sārī.** A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).
- Sarkār.** (1) The government ; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.
- Sarson.** Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris*.
- Sati.** Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Saundad.** A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Sāva.** See Sānwān.
- Sāve.** See Sānwān.
- Sawbwa.** A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.
- Sāyar.** A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.
- Semal or cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.
- Serow, sarau.** A goat antelope, *Nemorhardus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).
- Settlement.** (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208) ; (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111) ; (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191-192).
- Shahna.** A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.
- Shānbhog.** A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg ; syn. patwāri.
- Shāstras.** The religious law-books of the Hindus.
- Shatranji.** A chequered cotton rug.
- Shaw.** A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia sp.*
- Shikakai.** A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

- Shisham** or **sissū**. A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*.
- Shola**. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).
- Shrotriem**. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.
- Sikhara**. The spire of a Hindu temple.
- Silladār**. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).
- Simul**. See Semal.
- Singhāra**. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Tropa hispinosa*.
- Siris**. A large tree, *Albizzia odoratissima*.
- Sīsī**. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammodendron bonhami* (i, p. 258).
- Sissū**. See Shisham.
- Sitalpāṭi**. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum*.
- Smārta**. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.
- Sola**. A water plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*.
- Sowār**. A mounted soldier or constable.
- Spring level**. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.
- Śrāddha**. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.
- Station**. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanatoria.
- Sthāmba**. A pillar.
- Stūpa** or **tope**. A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.
- Sūbah**. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.
- Sūbahdār**. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (viii, p. 272).
- Subdivision**. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).
- Sundri**. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis*.
- Sūp**. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.
- Superintendent**. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).

Surki, surkhi. Brick dust or broken brick.

Sūsi. Striped cloth for trousers.

Suyurghāl. (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes ; (2) a grant without conditions.

Syce, sals. A groom.

Tābi. The hot-season crop.

Tābūt. See Tāzia.

Tahsil. A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53) ; syn. tāluka, Bombay ; tāluk, Madras and Mysore ; township, Burma.

Tahsildār. The officer in charge of a tahsil ; syn. māmlat-dār, Bombay (viii, p. 341) ; township officer or myo-ok, Burma ; mukhtiār-kār, Sind ; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).

Tahsili. The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsil.

Takāvi. Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321) ; syn. tagai, Bombay.

Tal. A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.

Talaiyāri. A village watchman, Madras

Talāti. A village accountant, Gujarāt ; syn. patwāri.

Talāv or talao. A lake or tank.

Tāl. (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo* ; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).

Talipot. A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*

Taluk, taluka. The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal see vii, p. 306.)

Tāluk, tāluka. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore ; syn. tahsil.

Talukdār. A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay see v, p. 104 ; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)

Tālukdār. (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272) ; (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104 ; viii, p. 352).

Tank. In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley ; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

- Tānka.** A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).
- Tarai.** A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.
- Tāri.** The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.
- Tarvar.** A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.
- Tasar.** Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.
- Taungya.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katil, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wāra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvāri (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix, pp. 169, 170).
- Taze.** Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.
- Tāzla.** Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.
- Teak.** A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.
- Telegraphic transfers.** See Council bills.
- Tendu.** A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.
- Teri.** Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xxiii, p. 363).
- Thagi.** Robbery after strangulation of the victim.
- Thākur.** (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.
- Thakurāt.** A petty chiefship, Central India.
- Thamin.** The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).
- Thāna.** A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.
- Thanatpet.** The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).
- Thār.** A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).
- Thathameda.** A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (iv, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

- Thitsi.** An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).
- Thugyi.** A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).
- Tika.** (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.
- Tikhur.** Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.
- Til.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.
- Tindal, tandel.** A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.
- Tinsā.** A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.
- Tiurā.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.
- Tivas, tiwas.** A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.
- Tol.** A Sanskrit school.
- Tola.** A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).
- Torana.** An architectural gateway.
- Town.** In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).
- Township.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.
- Tsine.** Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.
- Tuar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.
- Tun.** A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.
- Tur or tuver.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.
- Udid.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.
- Unclassed.** Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).
- Union.** See Village Union.
- Unit.** A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).
- Urad, urd.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.
- Uriāl.** A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).
- Usar.** Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.
- Vahivātdār.** Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildār.
- Vaid or baidya, Bengal.** A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

- Vakil.** (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.
- Vari.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay; syn. chena.
- Varkas.** Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.
- Vihāra.** A Buddhist monastery.
- Village.** Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam see vi, p. 37).
- Village Union.** An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).
- Vimāna.** A temple, Southern India.
- Viss.** A weight used in Southern India (= 3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (= 3 lb. 5 oz.).
- Wakf.** A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.
- Wālar or wātra.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Wazārat.** A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.
- Wazīr.** The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.
- Wet rate.** The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).
- Wun.** A Burmese official, under native rule.
- Ya.** Upland country, Burma.
- Yogāsana.** The practice of austerities, Hindu.
- Yogi.** A Hindu ascetic.
- Yoma.** A hill range, Burma.
- Yūnāni.** Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.
- Zaildār.** The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xv, p. 333).
- Zamindār.** A landholder. See also next article.
- Zamindāri.** (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras see xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xxiv, p. 230).
- Zanāna.** The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.
- Ziārat.** A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.
- Zila.** A District.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA

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- Bam Sāh, Gurkha commander, Lieut.-Col. Gardner deputed to hold a conference with (1815), v. 246.
- Bāmanbhore, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 343, xv. 167.
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- Bambor Hill, in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 337.
- Bāmān, remains of mediæval city, Afghānistān, v. 44.
- Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. *See* Bomjur.
- Bāmiera Pōtarāja, translator of the *Bhāgavata* into Tamil, ii. 425.
- Bāmnawās. *See* Bāmanwās.
- Bāmra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343-345; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
- Bāmūn, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsidh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.
- Bān Rājā, giant, Devikot the fortress of, in Dinājpur, xi. 276.
- Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.
- Bāna, author of the *Harshacharita* (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the *Kūdambari*, ii. 241.
- Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, *lingam* placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Texpur said to have been capital of, xxiii. 282.
- Banāji Nāyak, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.
- Banajigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tumkūr, xli. 345; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 196, 198-199, 222.
- Banamās, name of Brāhmans in Kashmir, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.
- Bananas, iii. 76; grown in Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Wardhā, xxiv. 370. *See also* Plantains.
- Banāphari, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Baoni, vi. 415; Charkhāri, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200.
- Banāras. *See* Benares.
- Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345-346.
- Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346.
- Banashankari, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambānis in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Bānāsura, legend of, at Gangākondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128.
- Banavāsi, province in Mysore, vi. 346.
- Banavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital of province, vi. 346-347.
- Banlūr, ruler of Mewār, xxiv. 89.
- Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. *See* Bankurā.
- Band Virah Tappa, plateau in Kohistān, xvi. 5.
- Banda, Sikh Gurū, returned to Amritsar (1708), and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans, v. 320; Gurdāspur fort built by (1712), xii. 393, 401; Kalānaur plundered by, xiv. 297; incursion into Karnāl (1709), xv. 50, 58; Lahore threatened by insurrection of, xvi. 110; taken prisoner by Abdur Samad Khān, xvi. 110; rebellion in the Punjab under, xx. 271; Samāna sacked by (1708), xxii. 2; sacked Sirhind and killed Hāzid Khān (1708), xxiii. 21.
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- Bāndā, *tahsīl* in United Provinces, vi. 356.
- Bāndā, town in United Provinces, former capital of a Nawāb, vi. 356-357; stone implements found at, ii. 92.
- Bāndā, *tahsīl* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, vi. 357.
- Banda Nawāz, Kwāja, shrine at Gulbarga, Hyderabad, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.
- Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.
- Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvāri District, Madras, vi. 357.
- Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

- Bandar** (= 'harbour'), *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357-538.
- Bāndarban**, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
- Bandas**, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
- Bandaulah Khan**, Gunge captured by (1638), vii. 244.
- Bandu's temple** at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bāndel**, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
- Bāndhalgotis**, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xxiii. 133.
- Bāndhavapura**, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. *See* Bāndalike.
- Bāndhogarh**, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358-359.
- Bāndia Bell**, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
- Band-i-Bān**, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, vii. 113.
- Band-i-Turkistān**, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, vii. 113.
- Bāndra**, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-360.
- Bānduk**. *See* Bāndia Bell.
- Bānd**, capital of Suket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
- Bānra**, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
- Bāneshwar**, Mahādeo. temple of, at Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; in Durgapur State, xi. 379; at Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 187.
- Bānga**, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 92, xv. 217, 218.
- Bānga**, son of king Bali, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii. 194-195.
- Bānga**, town in Jullundur District, Punjab, vi. 360-361.
- Bāngabāsi College**, Calcutta, iv. 283.
- Bānga-bhāshā** or *Sahitya*, history of Bengali literature, by Dinēs Chandra Sen, ii. 434.
- Bānga-darām**, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433.
- Bāngāhal**, canton in Kāngra District, Punjab, vi. 361.
- Bangalore**, District in Mysore State, vi. 361-367; physical aspects, 361-362; history, 362-363; population, 363-364; agriculture, 364-365; forests, 365; trade and communications, 365-366; famine, 366; administration, 366.
- Bangalore**, *tāluk* in Mysore, vi. 367-368.
- Bangalore**, seat of government in Mysore State, and also British civil and military station, vi. 368-371; meteorology, i. 154; manufactures, iii. 201, 213, 216, 239.
- Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company**, Bangalore, xviii. 222.
- Banganapalle**, State in Madras, vi. 371-378; physical aspects, 371-372; history, 372-374; population, 374; agriculture, 374-375; trade and communications, 375; famine, 376; administration, 376-378.
- Bāngangā**, river of Northern India, vi. 378-379.
- Bāngangā**, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Bāngangā**, hill stream in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Bāngaon**, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379-380.
- Bāngaon**, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
- Bāngar**, breed of cattle in Haridōi District, xiii. 47.
- Bāngaimau**, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.
- Bāngarū**, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hussār, xii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Bāngash**, Afghān tribe, in Hangu *tahsil*, Kohāt, xii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342-343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51.
- Bāngavādī**, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.
- Bangles**, manufactured in Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; North-West Frontier Province, xiv. 182.
- Bass**, manufactured at Ganjām, xii. 151.
- Coco-nut shells**, manufactured at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224.
- Glass**, manufactured in Alwar, v. 263; Anantapur, v. 344; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bhatatpur, viii. 82; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325-326; Central Provinces, v. 52; Channapatna, Mysore, v. 174; Dhārwar, xi. 312; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Indūr, Hyderābād, xii. 354; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kittūr, Belgaum, xv. 337; Mainpuri, xvii. 37; Mirābra, Etah, xvii. 205; Nasirābād, East Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Punjab, xx. 317; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 30; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 47; Rānjan, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190; Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 239; Saugor, xvii. 143; Seonī, xvii. 171; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.
- Ivory**, manufactured in Goidāl, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujrānwāla, vii. 363; Gurdāspur, xii. 338; Lahore, xvi. 101; Multān, xviii. 31; Punjab, xx. 318.

- Lac, manufactured in Rānsawāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Bettil, vii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171.
- Shell, manufactured in Rānkunā, vi. 388; Bengal, vi. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.
- Bāngru, or Deshwālī, dialect of Punjābī, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jind State, xiv. 170.
- Bangulzai, division of the Brāhūis, ix. 15; in Kachhī, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
- Bām*, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthī sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
- Bani Abbās, tribe in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.
- Baniās (or Vaniās), trading caste, i. 498, iii. 302; in Agra, v. 77; Ahmadābād, v. 97, 98; Ahmadnagar, v. 119; Akalkot, v. 178; Aligarh, v. 212; Ambāla, v. 280; Assam, vi. 157; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Balliā, vi. 252; Baroda, vii. 56; Basti, vii. 127; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bidar, Hyderābād, viii. 166; Bilaspur, viii. 226; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305, 412; Bionch, ix. 22; Bulandshahr, ix. 51; Central India, ix. 353; Central Provinces, x. 23, 25-26, 57, 96; Chhannauli, Meerut, x. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Etāwah, xii. 42; Ferozepore, xii. 92; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 204; Ghotki, Sind, xii. 237; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Gulaothi, Bulandshahr, xii. 374; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 378; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Hālul, Pānch Mahāls, viii. 12; Hissār, viii. 149; Hyderābād State, viii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Jannpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Kaira, xiv. 279; Karnāl, xv. 52; Kāthiāwār, xv. 177; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolāba, xv. 360; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 17; Mandiā, xvii. 163; Meerut, xvii. 257; Mozaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Nimār, xiv. 110; Osmānābād, Hyderābād, xix. 271; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 384; Parbhani, Hyderābād, xix. 412; Parliāgarh, xx. 17; Punjab, xx. 288; Raipur, xxi. 52; Ratnagiri, xxi. 249; Rohtak, xxi. 311; Sāvantvādī, Bombay, xxii. 153; Seonī, xxii. 169; Sind, viii. 307; Sirpur Tādur, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Surat, xxiii. 158; Tārapur-Chinchani, Thāna, xxiii. 250; Thāna, xxiii. 204; United Provinces, xxiv. 170; Vāmbori, Ahmadnagar, xxiv. 298.
- Bani-Israil, or Jews, i. 441; in Bombay City, viii. 412; Janjira, xiv. 59; Kolāba, xv. 360-361; Konkani, xv. 395.
- Bāniyāchung, village in Sylhet District, Assam, vi. 380.
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- Banjārā, Gipsy dialect, spoken in Berār, vii. 378; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246-247.
- Banjāras (Vanjāras, Lambādis, Lambānis), grain carriers, cattle graziers, and nomad tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 118; Anantapur, v. 341; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bālagāhāt, vi. 227; Bangalore, vi. 363; Barcilly, vii. 7; Basim, vii. 98; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Buldāna, ix. 62; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 297; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231, 232; Kheri, xv. 271; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvii. 35; Mysore, xviii. 199-200, 246; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pilibhit, xx. 139; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Sahāranpur, xvi. 373; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xiii. 231; Harangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Wāna, xxiv. 392.
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- Bānkā-Pahārī, petty State in Central India, vi. 381, ix. 77.
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- Ilankot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi. 383.
- Banks, Major, succeeded to civil command of Lucknow on death of Sir H. Lawrence (1857), xvi. 192.
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- Bānkurā, town in Bengal, with leper asylum, vi. 391; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
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- Banne Singh, chief of Rājgarh, xvi. 69.
- Bannerman, Major, force sent to Timnevelly under (c. 1799), xxi. 365.
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- Bānni Singh, Mahārāo Rājī, rule in Alwar (1824-57), v. 258; built palace at Alwar, v. 268; built dam at Alwar (1844), v. 269; added town wall and ditch to Rājgarh, xxi. 71.
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- Bānsdih, town in Balliā District, United Provinces, vi. 405.
- Bānsgaon, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405-406.
- Bānsgaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
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- Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329.
- Bānsī, *tahsil* in Bāstī District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
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- Bānswāda, former *tahsil* in Hydrābād State, vi. 407.
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- Baoli*, or well, excavated in rock at Dharmjygarh, Central Provinces, xi. 300.

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- Bārā or Mech, language of the Bodo group, spoken in the Assam Valley, i. 387, 393, 400; Goalpāra, xii. 272; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 35.
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- Bāra Gali, small cantonment in North-West Frontier Province, vi. 425.
- Bārā Khambha, building at Sandila, Hardoi, xxii. 31; near Shukārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
- Hārā Lācha, mountain pass in Kāngra, Punjab, vi. 426.
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- Bāra Topi, or 'twelve hats,' seditious organization discovered at Nihtaur, Bijnor, xix. 84.
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- Barāgara salt, iv. 249, viii. 327.
- Bārāgharia Nawābganj, town in Eastern Bengal. *See* Nawābganj.
- Barail, range of hills in Assam, vi. 425-426.
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- Barākar, river in Bengal, vi. 426.
- Barākar, village in Burdwan District, Bengal, vi. 426; coal and iron works, iii. 133, 146, iv. 317-318, vii. 265.
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- Bārāmāti, town in Poona District, Bombay, vi. 427.
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- Bāran, town with railway junction, in Rājputāna, vi. 428.
- Baran, old name of Bulandshahr, United Provinces, vi. 428.
- Baran, Shaikh, mosque at Jafarābād, Jaunpur, xxiv. 426.
- Bārān Lak, pass in Pab Mountains, Baluchistān, xix. 296.

- Baranagar**, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429.
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- Barapole**, river of Southern India, vi. 429.
- Barappa**, founded a subordinate dynasty in Southern Gujarāt, viii. 282.
- Barārs**, caste employed in manufacture of salt, Sāmbhar Lake, xii. 21.
- Barāsāt**, subdivision in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 429-430.
- Barasāt**, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, vi. 430.
- Baraset-Barāhat Railway**, iii. 415.
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- Barauda**, village in Rohtak District, Punjab, vi. 430.
- Baraunda**, *capital* State in Baghelkhand, Central India, vi. 430-431.
- Baraut**, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, vi. 431.
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- Barichā**, Narsinghpur, sculptures from, viii. 387.
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- Bargā Bhima**, goddess. See Kālī.
- Bargarh**, *taluk* in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Barguh**, village in Sambalpur District, Bengal, vii. 15.
- Bārgis**, division of the Dhanger caste in Sholāpur, xvii. 298.
- Bargistā**, tribe in Waziristān, their language, Ormuri, akin to Pashto, i. 355.
- Bargui**, breed of cattle in Combatores, v. 363.
- Bārī**, subdivision in Patna District, Bengal, vii. 15.
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- Barha** Saiyids. See Saiyids.
- Barhais**, carpenters, in Bulandshahr, ix. 52; Gayā, xii. 200; Morādābād, xvii. 124.
- Barhaj**, town in United Provinces, vii. 16.
- Barhāganj**, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vii. 16.
- Barhanpur**, subdivision and town in Bengal. See Berhampore.
- Barhut**, ancient site in Central India. See Bharhut.
- Bārī**, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
- Bārī Deothī**, palace at Shāhābād, xvii. 196.
- Bārī Doāb**, tract in the Punjab, vii. 16-17.
- Bārī Doāb Canal**, Punjab, iii. 331, 333, 335, vii. 17-18.
- Bārī Kacheri**, cave in Dhanuār, Central India, vi. 283.
- Bārī Sādri**, town in Rājputāna, vii. 18-19.
- Barār Sāh**, Janwār Rājput, founder of families in Oudh, vi. 207, 260.
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- Bārind**, elevated tract in Eastern Bengal, vii. 18.
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- Baring High School**, Batāla, Gurdās-pur, vii. 133.
- Baripādā**, capital of Mayūrbhanj State, Orissa, vii. 18.
- Barisāl**, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 19.
- Barisāl**, head-quarters of Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, vii. 19-20.
- Barisāl**, navigable river in Eastern Bengal, vii. 19.
- Bāriya**, chief town of Bāriya State, Bombay, vii. 21.
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- Bhāna, Bhīl, foundation of Bhānpura, Central India, ascribed to, *vii*. 72.
- Bhāna Māri, suburb of Peshāwar city, *xx*. 125.
- Bhāndak, village with ancient remains, in Chānda District, Central Provinces, *viii*. 59.
- Bhandāra, District in Central Provinces, *viii*. 59-71; physical aspects, 60-62; history, 62-63; population, 63-65; agriculture, 65-67; forests, 67; minerals, 67; trade and communications, 67-68; famine, 68-69; administration, 69-70; education, 70; medical, 70-71; minerals, *iii*. 147.
- Bhandāra, *taluk* in Central Provinces, *viii*. 71.
- Bhandāra, town in Central Provinces, with industry of brass-work, *viii*. 71.
- Bhandāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, *viii*. 72, *xv*. 165.
- Bhandāris, toddy-drawers, in Bombay Presidency, *viii*. 304-5, 329; Kolāba, *xv*. 360; Ratnāgiri, *xxi*. 249-250; Sāvanti-vādī, *xxii*. 153; Thāna, *xxiii*. 294.
- Bhandarkar, Dr., description of death of Sōmēśvara I, *ii*. 336; books of Mānbhau sect placed at disposal of, *xxi*. 302.
- Bhānder, town in Central India, *viii*. 72.
- Bhandhiās, embankments in Narsinghpur District, *xviii*. 390.
- Bhānds, minstrels in Kashmīr, *xv*. 104-105.
- Bhaneshwar. *See* Baneshwar.
- Bhang, hemp drug, *iv*. 259, 260; cultivated

- in Chhibramau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Farrukhābād, xii. 68; Gwalior, xii. 429; Punjab, xx. 299; warehouse for, at Bubak, Broach, ix. 32. *See also* Hemp Drugs.
- Bhangī confederacy of Sikhs, Kasūr, Lahore, held by, xv. 149; rule in Multān (1771-9), xviii. 27.
- Bhangis, sweepers, in Agra, v. 77; Meerut, xvii. 257.
- Bhanjī, founder of house of Virpur, Kāthiāwār, xxiv. 320.
- Bhānpura, town in Central India, with cenotaph of Jaswant Rao Holkar, viii. 72.
- Bhānu Gupta, of Mālwa, ix. 336, xvii. 102.
- Bhanwar Pāl, Mahārājā, chief of Karauli State (1889), xv. 27.
- Bhao Phansia, Rājā, minister of Hari Rao Holkar, Indore State, xiii. 338; in Tarāna, xxiii. 250.
- Bhao Singh, of Būndi, appointed governor of Aurangābād by Aurangzeb, ix. 80.
- Bhaos, tribe in Kashmir, xv. 101.
- Bharamurio, hill in Central Provinces, viii. 72.
- Bharat Chandra Rāi, Bengali poet, author of the *Bidyā Sundar*, ii. 427.
- Bharat Pāl, adopted by Narsingh Pāl, Rājā of Karauli (1852), xv. 27.
- Bhārat Sah, Rājā of Chandērī, fort and palace at Tālbahat, Jhānsi, built by (1618), xxiii. 211.
- Bharat Shāh, chief of Makrai. *See* Lachū Shāh.
- Bharat Singh, Rājā of Shāhpura, xxii. 223.
- Bharata, author of the *Āṭya-sāstra*, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.
- Bharatas, Vedic tribe, ii. 222.
- Bharatpur, State in Rājputāna, viii. 72-86; physical aspects, 72-74; history, 74-79; population, 79-80; agriculture, 80-82; forests, 82; minerals, 82; trade and communications, 82-83; famine, 83; administration, 83-86; revenue, 84-85; education, 86; medical, 86.
- Other references:* Irrigation, iii. 348; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 94.
- Bharatpur, city in Rājputāna, viii. 86-87; Lord Lake repulsed (1805), ii. 492; taken by Lord Combermere (1826), ii. 497; arts and manufactures, iii. 193, 242, 343.
- Bharatpur, head-quarters of Chāng Bhakār State, Central Provinces, viii. 87-88.
- Bhāratvarsha, earliest recognizable term for India, i. 4.
- Bharauli, *pargana* in Simla District, Punjab, viii. 88.
- Bhāravi, author of the *Kirātārjunīya* (sixth century A.D.), ii. 240.
- Bharejda, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 88, xv. 167.
- Bhareli, river of Assam, viii. 88.
- Bhārgav Brāhmans, in Broach city, ix. 29.
- Bhārgavapuri. *See* Hīremugālūr.
- Bhārhut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45-47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106-108; *stūpa*, ii. 106-108, 160.
- Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.
- Bharpūr Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847-63), xviii. 264.
- Bhars, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206; Balliā, vi. 251, 252; Basti, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bandelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākorī, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partābgarh, xx. 16; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 26; Salon, Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 411; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131.
- Bharsand, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhaalsand.
- Bharthana, *tahsil* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.
- Bhārti Chand, son of Chhātarsāl, Jaso and Bāndhora *jāgirs* assigned to, xiv. 69.
- Bhārti Chand I, rule in Orchha (1531-54), xix. 243; founded Orchhā town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Bhārti Chand II, rule in Orchhā (1775-6), xix. 244.
- Bhartpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
- Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (*ob.* 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
- Bhartrināth, brother of Vikramāditya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chūnār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
- Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bhārudpura, *thakurat* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
- Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bharūtia, former name of Sardārshahr *tahsil*, Bikaner State, xxii. 104.
- Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
- Bharwaie, sanitarium in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
- Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

- by Marālbhās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
- Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 378.
- Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmīkāntaswāmī, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
- Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
- Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Cochin grant of, ii. 58.
- Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxii. 74.
- Bhātbarā Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
- Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepāl, viii. 89.
- Bhatghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
- Bhatian, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
- Bhātīāh, Uch in Punjab identified by Kavery with, xxiv. 82.
- Bhātīās, money-lenders and traders, in Banm, vi. 396; Gujrāt, xii. 368; Kārachi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 249; Siakot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxii. 294.
- Bhatinda, *taluk* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
- Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patialā State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.
- Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91.
- Bhātkeheri, *thakur* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
- Bhātukulī, village in Amraolī District, Berār, viii. 91.
- Bhatnair, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hanumāngarh.
- Bhātṛpā, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
- Bhatrī, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
- Bhatta Nārāyaṇa, author of the *Venisamhāra*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
- Bhattāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
- Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xii. 38-39; in Bhātīāna, viii. 91-92; Bikaner, viii. 205; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujrānwāla, xii. 355; Hissār, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xiv. 2; Merwāra, xvii. 309; Phūlkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindī Bhattān the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
- Bhātīāna, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.
- Bhātīkāvyā, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhātrihari, ii. 240.
- Bhattiprola, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
- Bhai Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmī Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Sāvant.
- Bhaun, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
- Bhannagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
- Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 98.
- Bhausinghji, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
- Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātara District, viii. 104.
- Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.
- Bhavāni, *taluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97-98.
- Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
- Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
- Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.
- Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98-99.
- Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Haroda, vii. 56.
- Bhawālpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahāwalpur.
- Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
- Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
- Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
- Bhawāni, Rānī, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
- Bhawāni Kālā, general of the Bhonslas, Bālājī tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.
- Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab, xvii. 155.
- Bhawāni Shāh, rule in Tehri State (1859-72), xxiii. 270.
- Bhawāni Singh, rule in Datiā State (1857), xi. 196.

- Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchpur State (1899), xv. 278.
- Bhawāni Singh Disen, acquired Bhingā (c. 1720), viii. 111.
- Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālāwār State (1899), xiv. 117.
- Bhawāni temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaḥarnagar, xxiii. 304.
- Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
- Bhawānigarh, *tahsil* in Patāla State, Punjab, viii. 99.
- Bhawānipur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
- Lhawānishankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwar, xiii. 222.
- Bhāyavadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.
- Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhils.
- Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhilsa.
- Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bhera, *tahsil* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99-100.
- Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.
- Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.
- Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.
- Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.
- Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.
- Bhikhi, *tahsil* in Patāla State, Punjab, viii. 100-101.
- Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhiknapahāri, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhil dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwānī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351-352; Navsāri *prānt*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
- Bhilālas, mixed Bhil and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xii. 341; Jhābua, xv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110-111. *See also* Bhils.
- Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.
- Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
- Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, viii. 104.
- Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187-1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.
- Bhilodia Chhatrasinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilodia Motislinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahlolpur.
- Bhills, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101-104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Ali-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhimkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *taluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380-382; Hyderābād, xii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchpur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Māhī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwās estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasirābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsāri *prānt*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partābgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātputra range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxi. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhilālas.
- Bhillsa, district in Central India, viii. 104-105.
- Bhilsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. *See also* Sānchi.
- Bhilwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.
- Bhim, *chaori* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
- Bhim Deo, Rāe, wara with Muhammad Ghorī, ii. 353, 354.
- Bhim Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khilji, xii. 122.
- Bhim Rao, Koppal, Hyderābād, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.
- Bhim Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gond, xii. 325.
- Bhim Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram

- Sab under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.
- Bhim Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.
- Bhim Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
- Bhim Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgram obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.
- Bhim Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
- Bhim Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-1828), xxiv. 92.
- Bhim Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793-1803), xiv. 186.
- Bhim Singh's *lūk*, Asoka pillar at Lauriya Nandangarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.
- Bhim Singhji, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
- Bhim Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
- Bhim's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamaār, Central India, xi. 283.
- Bhima, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108.
- Bhima, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.
- Bhima I, king of Gujārāt (A.D. 1022-63), ii. 313; rule in Anhilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandhkot (1023), xi. 78.
- Bhima II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
- Bhima, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhīm), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
- Bhima Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kūnch granted in *jāgīr* to (1805), xiii. 337.
- Bhimasamudra, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.
- Bhimāshankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhima river, viii. 108-109.
- Bhimavaram, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
- Bhimavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
- Bhimbar, torrent in Gujrat District, Punjab, viii. 109.
- Bhimkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhils, viii. 109.
- Bhimnāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bhimor, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
- Bhimora, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
- Bhimrao Nadgir, ruler of Mundargi, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
- Bhimsenā, river in Assam. *See* Surma.
- Bhimthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109-110.
- Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
- Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
- Bhindar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-111.
- Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
- Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
- Bhimāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111-112.
- Bhūr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.
- Bhūr, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
- Bhūr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
- Bhishtus, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
- Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
- Bhutari, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.
- Bhitāria Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
- Bhutri, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, viii. 117-118.
- Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
- Bhiwandi, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.
- Bhiwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, *taluk* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119-120.
- Bhoga Nandisvara, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.
- Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
- Bhognipur, *taluk* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
- Bhoglās, aboriginal tribe in Hazāribāgh, xii. 90; Palāmanu, xix. 339.
- Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
- Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
- Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178-93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,

xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.
 Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii. 269.
 Bhoja, Chamār leader, Bhojpur named after, xxi. 177.
 Bhoja I, in Central India, ix. 337; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; in Pehowa, xx. 100.
 Bhoja, Paramāra king (c. A. D. 1010-50), ii. 311, 336; in Dhār (1010-53), xi. 293; Mālwa, xvii. 103.
 Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.
 Bhojākherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 121, xxii. 99.
 Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.
 Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 3, 4-5.
 Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121-122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.
 Bhopurī, dialect of the Bihārī language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375-376; in Balliā, vi. 252; Champāran, x. 140; Ghāziपुर, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
 Bhokar, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chāng Bhakār.
 Bhokardan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hydrābād, viii. 122.
 Bholā, head-quarters of subdivision in Hakergunge District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 122.
 Bholā Nāth Dose Hospital, at Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87.
 Bholath, *tahsil* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, viii. 122-123.
 Bhomorāguri, place of archaeological interest in Assam. *See* Tezpur.
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- Deer, swamp, or *bārasingha* (*Cervus duvauceli*), i. 236; Assam, vi. 20; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bilāspur, vii. 223; Chānda, x. 149; Chhindwārā, x. 205; Dacca, xi. 104; Jalpaiguri, xiv. 32; Kheir, xv. 269; Khulnā, xv. 287; Mandlā, xvii. 160; Nainī Tāl, xviii. 324; Southern Shan States, xxi. 251; United Provinces, xxiv. 144.
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- Dehgām, town in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xi. 209.
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- Dehra Dūn, District in Meerut Division, United Provinces, xi. 210-211; physical aspects, 210-211; history, 211-214; population, 214 215; agriculture, 215-216; forests, 216-217; trade and com-

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- Dehra, town and cantonment in Dehra Dūn District, United Provinces, xi. 221-222.
- Dehri, village in Shāhābād District, Bengal, xi. 222.
- Dehwārī, language spoken by Dehwārs of Kalāt and Mastung in Baluchistān, vi. 287.
- Dehwārs, tribe in Baluchistān, vi. 288; Sarawān, xvii. 99.
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- Deloli, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 241, xvii. 14.
- Delta Mission. *See* Plymouth Brethren under Protestant Missions.
- Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241-242.
- Demb Hānz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmir, xv. 105.
- Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (c. 200 B.C.), ii. 286; Gujrat District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (c. 190 B.C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.
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- Deo Singh, ruler of Deogarh, xxiv. 82.
- Deobālpur, ancient town in Punjab. *See* Dīnālpur.
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- Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.
- Deogao, *tahsil* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243-244.
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- Deogarh Bāriya, petty State in Bombay. *See* Bāriya.
- Deoghur Railway, iii. 415.
- Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.
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- Deohars, inoculating caste, in Darbhanga District, xi. 155.
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- Deolālī, cantonment in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 246.
- Deoli, cantonment in Ajmer-Merwāna, Rājputāna, xi. 246-247.
- Deoli, town in Wardha District, Central Provinces, xi. 246.
- Deoli Irregular Forces, iv. 354.
- Deolia, old capital of State of Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.
- Deolia-Partābgarh, old name for Partābgarh State, xx. 9.
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- Deopāthā, peak in Nainī Tāl District, xviii. 333.
- Deoprayāg, village in United Provinces. *See* Devaprayāg.
- Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer, xiv. 2.
- Deorha, capital of Jubbal State, Punjab, xi. 247.
- Deorī, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247-248.
- Deorīa, subdivision in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
- Deorīa, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, xi. 248.
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- Dera Ismail Khān, town and cantonment in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 268-269; meteorology, i. 149, 150, 154.
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- Derajāt, level plain between Indus and Sulaimān range, xi. 269-271; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199.
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- Derbhavī, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, 272.
- Derdi Jāmbai, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 272, xv. 165.
- Dera Bhāghbānān, suburb of Peshāwar city, xx. 125.
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- Derol, petty State in Mahī Kānthā, Bombay, xi. 272, xvii. 14.
- Desā Singh Majithiā, appointed *nāzim* of Hill States (1810), xvii. 154.
- Desabhogā, section of Mādhga caste in Myore, xviii. 196.
- Desais, Bhāyāvadar under, viii. 99; in Guledgarh, xi. 383; Kittūr, xv. 337.
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- Deau, Rānī, regent of Nābha (1783-90), xviii. 263.
- Deswāl, Jat clan, in Karnāl. xv. 51; Khilchipur, xv. 278.
- Detsung, Kachāri ruler, death of, vi. 27.
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- Deva Rājā, Doddā, king of Mysore, xviii. 178-179.
- Deva Rāy I, Vijayanagar king (1406), ii. 345, xviii. 174.
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- Devalpalli, former name of Miralguda *tāluka*, Nalgonda District, Hyderabad State, xi. 273, xvii. 263.
- Devammāji, Rānī of Coorg (1809), vi. 15-16.
- Devāngas, weavers, in Coimbatore, v. 361; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Devanahalli, *tāluka* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.
- Devanahalli, town in Bangalore District, xi. 273.
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- Devarāj, Mysore minister, xviii. 180.
- Devāra-kādu, sacred forests in Pādinālnād, Coorg, ix. 309-310.
- Devarāyadurga, fortified hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xi. 274.
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- Devgarh village (1), port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 275.
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- Devī, female Bhil chieftain, xi. 247.
- Devī, goddess, image at Chāndor, x. 167; statue at Dalmī, xi. 127; temple at Deoband, xi. 242-243; Deolia named after, xi. 247; temple at Kāngra, xiv. 397; natural jets of combustible gas at Jawāla Mukhi believed to be a manifestation of, xiv. 86; legend of, in connexion with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360; temple at Saptashring, xxii. 81.
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- Devī Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
- Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Likaner, viii. 219.
- Devī Singh, Gilgit fort taken (1860), xv. 96.
- Devī Singh, Rājā, farm in Dinājpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xxi. 225.
- Devī Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chanderī (1680), v. 164.
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- Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.
- Devimane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St David, xii. 101.
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- Devlia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
- Devoji, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
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- Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34), xix. 244.
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- Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296-297.
- Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.
- Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297-298.
- Dhārāpuram, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
- Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.
- Dhārāseo, *tāluk* and town in Hyderabad. *See* Osmanābād.
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- Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxi. 23.
- Dharm Singh, *thākur* of Dhādi, xi. 281-282.
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- Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.
- Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, i. 232-233.
- Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
- Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
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- Dharmapuri, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
- Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376.
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- Dharmatpur, battle of, xvi. 241.
- Dharmavaram, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300.
- Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
- Dharmjaygarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300.
- Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300-301.
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- Dharnaoda, *thākur* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417.
- Dharmī Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.
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- Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xiv. 26.
- Dhāuli, hill in Puri District, Bengal, xi. 317 318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
- Dhaurabrā, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
- Dhāwal, Rājā. *See* Dholan Deo.
- Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
- Dhedias, cow-carters, in Rājputāna, xvi. 114.
- Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderabad, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. *See also* Mahārs.
- Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.
- Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.
- Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
- Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.
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- Dhilwān, *tahsil* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
- Dhimāl language, i. 391, 400.
- Dhimars, caste of various functions, in

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 Dhulātia, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.
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 Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337-339.
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- Dhondhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
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- Dhondhn, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385.
- Dhundi dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
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- Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.
- Dhundias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
- Dhūnda, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
- Dhumiās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhanga, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
- Dhurumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
- Dhūr, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Dharwai, petty *sarad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.
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- Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
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- Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341.
- Dibālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. *See* Dipālpur.
- Dibāng, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibru, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibru-Sadiya Railway, iii. 415.
- Dibrugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 341-342.
- Dibrugarh, town and cantonment in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 342-343.
- Didda, queen of Kashmir (950-1003), xv. 92.
- Didwāna, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xi. 343.
- Dig, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, stormed by British (1804), xi. 343-344.
- Digambaras, sect of Jains, i. 414, 417; separation from Svetāmbaras, i. 414; in Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
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- Dighbijaganj, *tahsil* in United Provinces. *See* Mahārājganj.
- Dighoi, oil-field in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 344-345.
- Dighton, Mr., appointed first Collector of Nellore, xix. 20, 24.
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- Digras, town in Ventnāl District, Berār, xi. 345.
- Digru, river of Assam, xi. 345.
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- Dikshitaras, Brāhman sect, managers of temple of Siva, Chidambaram, x. 219-220.
- Dilāl Kājā, pūte in Sandwip, xxii. 49.
- Dilāwar Khān, Ghuṣi, governor of Mālwa (c. 1389-1405), ii. 379, 381, xvii. 103; assumed independence (1401), ii. 185; in Dhār, xi. 294; erected Jāl Masjid at Dhār, xi. 295; mosque at Māndogarh, ii. 187, xvii. 173; granted Anṛī to Sheo Singh Chandrawat, xxi. 191.
- Dilāwar Khān, Mughal general, Athni sacked (1679), vi. 124; Golconda State invaded (1685-7), ii. 390; Jai Singh assisted by (1665), xx. 397; mosque and tomb at Khed, xv. 266.
- Dilāwar Khān, Mughal governor of Sira (1724-56), xxiii. 16.

- Dilāwar Khān, chief of Maimāna, submission to Abdur Rahmān Khān (1883-4), xvii. 32.
- Dilazāka, in Peshāwar valley, xx. 115.
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- Diler Khān, Mughal general. *See* Dilāwar Khān.
- Diler Khān, slain and buried at Maudahā (1730), xvii. 232.
- Diler Khān, territories granted to, by the Durrānis, but driven out of lands by Sikh chiefs, xvi. 27.
- Dilkushā palace, at Lucknow, xvi. 190, 196.
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- Dilūji, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
- Dil-ukh Rai, part of Colonel James Gardner's property held by, xv. 70.
- Dilwāra, estate and head-quarters thereof in Rājputāna. *See* Delwāra.
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- Dinājpur, town in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 354-355; broadcloths, iii. 200.
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- Dindigul, subdivision in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.
- Dindigul, *tāluka* in Madura District, Madras, xi. 356.
- Dindigul, town in Madura District, Madras, with industries of cigar-making and silk-weaving, xi. 356-357; tobacco, ii. 52; silk manufacture, iii. 211.
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- Diodorus, foundation of Palibothra attributed to Herakles by, xx. 66.
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- Dipālpur, historical village in Montgomery District, Punjab, xi. 359-360.
- Dipāvali, festival, held in Madras, xvi. 266; Mysore, xviii. 209.
- Diple Lakes, Goālpāra, xii. 269.
- Diplo, *tāluka* in Thar and Parkar District, Sind, Bombay, xi. 360.
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- Dirgh, ancient name of Dir, xi. 344.
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- Disai, river in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Bhogdai.
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- Gopāman, historic town in Hardoi District, United Provinces, xii. 330.
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- Karamsots, sept of Rāthor Rājputs in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
- Karāmūngi, crown *tāluk* in Bidar District, Hyderabad, xv. 21-22.
- Karan, Rai, flight to Hāglān from Ulugh Khān (1298), vi. 191.
- Karan Deo, rule over Baghel possessions, xxi. 281.
- Karan Ghelo, rule in Pātan, Gujarāt, xv. 24.
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- Karan Singh, chief of Mewār (1620-8), xxiv. 90.

- Karan Singh, rule in Bikaner (1631-69), viii. 205-206.
- Karan Singh, rule in Ahmadnagar (1798-1835), v. 125, xiii. 326.
- Karanchan, killed in battle with Rājā of Kulū, xvii. 153.
- Karangarh, hill in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xv. 22.
- Karanja, peninsula, village, and petty division in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 22-23.
- Karanja, town in Akola District, Berār, xv. 23.
- Karanjā, village in Mayūrbhanj State, Orissa, xv. 23-24.
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- Karanpurā, coal-field, iii. 134, xii. 95.
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- Karār Hir, giant demon, shrine at Jaunpur, xiv. 81.
- Karasaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār, xv. 24.
- Karatoyā, old river in Eastern Bengal, xv. 24-25.
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- Kathal, town in Mainpuri District, United Provinces, xv. 39.
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- ✓ *Kāsimbāzār*, decayed town in Murshidābād District, Bengal. *See* Cossimbazar.
- Kāsipur-Chitpur*, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal. *See* Cossipore-Chitpur.
- Kāsi-rām Dās*, author of Bengali version of the *Mahābhārata*, ii. 432-433.
- Kasla* *Pagina* *Muvāda*, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xv. 148, xxi. 291.
- Kasvās*, butchers, in Delhi, xi. 227; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Montgomery, xvii. 413; Murallanagar, xviii. 88; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.
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- Kasumpti*, suburb of Simla, Punjab, xv. 148.
- Kasūi*, subdivision and *tahsil* in Lahore District, Punjab, xv. 149.
- Kasūr*, ancient town in Lahore District, Punjab, xv. 149-150.
- Kāsynpa* (*alias* *Vikrama Bāhu*), prince, of Ceylon, ii. 333.
- Kāsynpapura*, old name of Mullān, xviii. 24.
- Kāt Kūmbhan*, ruined city in delta of Indus, xxii. 403.
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- Kālakāl*, river of Eastern Bengal. *See* Dhaleswari.
- Katāl Khān*, founder of Tānk, xxiii. 245.
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- Kathā-sar-it-sāgara*, fables by Somadeva, ii. 252.
- Kāthaua*, *thakurūt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xv. 164.
- Kathes*, descendants of Manipuri captives, Mandalay, xvii. 229.
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- Kāthor*, town in Baroda, xv. 186.
- Kāthoriā*, *bhūmūt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xv. 186.
- Kāthrota*, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, 186.
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- Kathumar*, town in Alwar State, Rājputāna, xv. 186-187.
- Kātiādi*, village in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 187.
- Katās*, menial caste, in Hoshangābād, xiii. 183.
- Katibār*, town and railway junction in Purnea District, Bengal, xv. 187.
- Kāljuri*, tributary of the Mahānadī river, xvi. 432.
- Katkūr* temple, Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 6.
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- Khagariā, town in Monghyr District, Bengal, xv. 206.
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- Kharavēla**, king of Kalinga, record of, in Hāthigumphā cave, Orissa, ii. 14, 47, xv. 240; in epigraphy, ii. 50.
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- Kol* language. See *Mundā*.
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- Kolāla*, ancient name of *Kolār*, *Mysore*, xv. 378.
- Kolāmi*, *Gondī* dialect, i. 379, 381-382; spoken in *Berār*, vii. 378; *Wūn*, xxiv. 392.
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- Kolār*, town in *Kolār* District, *Mysore*, xv. 378-379.
- Kolār* band of schistose rocks, *Mysore*, xviii. 165.
- Kolār Gold Fields*, city in *Kolār* District, *Mysore*, iii. 141-142, xv. 376-378.
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- Kolārian* languages. See *Munda*.
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- Kolhāpur*, State in *Bombay*, xv. 380-386; physical aspects, 380-382; history, 382-383; population, 383-384; agriculture, 384; trade and communications, 384-385; famine, 385; administration, 385-386; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
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- Komulimair, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kambhalgarh.
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 Kshemisvara, poet, author of the *Chanda-kaurika*, a Sanskrit drama (tenth century), ii. 249.
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- Kuchchimalligudi, temple at Aihole, ii. 175, 178.
- Kuchiks, section of the Rind Baloch, in Bolān Pass, viii. 265.
- Kuda, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, with Buddhist caves and inscriptions, xvi. 10.
- Kudaldeskar, caste, in North Kanara, xiv. 345.
- Kūdali, sacred village in Shimoga District, Mysore, xvi. 10.
- Kūdmānikkam, temple of, Irinjālakuda, Cochīn, xiii. 366.
- Kulavakkals, cultivators, in Dhārwar, xi. 307.
- Kudavāsāl, town in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 11.
- Kudchi, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvi. 11.
- Kūdlgi, *tāluk* in Bellary District, Madras, xvi. 11-12.
- Kudremukh, peak in Western Ghāts, xii. 219, xiv. 262, xvi. 12.
- Kudsiā Begam, of Bhopāl, Nawāb Jahāngir Muhammad Khān besieged in Ashta by forces of (1837), vi. 11; succession of Munir Muhammad Khān under regency of, viii. 130-131; built Jāma Masjid at Bhopāl, viii. 143.
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- Kuī language. *See* Khond and Koyā.
- Kūienjū tribe. *See* Khonds.
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- Kūkas, fanatical sect, outbreak in Ludhiāna (1872), xvi. 201.
- Kuki, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393; spoken in Manipur, xvii. 189.
- Kuki Khel, subdivision of Afridi tribe, v. 69; armed body of, sent against Zakka Khel (1879), vii. 138; in Kashmir, xv. 103; Khyber, xv. 303.
- Kuki-Chin languages, i. 387-388, 393.
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- Kula Chandra Singh, declared himself Rājā of Manipur (1890), xvii. 187; expedition against (1891), xvii. 188; transported to the Andamans, xvii. 188.
- Kulāchi, *tahsīl* in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
- Kulāchi, town in Dera Ismail Khān District, North-West Frontier Province, xvi. 13.
- Kuladan, river in Lower Burma. *See* Kaladan.
- Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13-14.
- Kulasekaiapatnam, town and seaport in Tinnevely District, Madras, xvi. 14.
- Kuleswari temples, on Kulūha Hill, Hazārībāgh, xiii. 89, xvi. 17; Rājim, Raipur, xxi. 73.
- Kuli, Sultān, founder of Kutb Shāhi dynasty (1512-43), ii. 390, xiii. 238; Dār-ush-shifa hospital built, xiii. 308; Kondapalli captured, xv. 393; Nalgonda taken, xviii. 339.
- Kuli Mahram, Shāh, buildings at Narnaul, Punjab, xviii. 381.
- Kulm Brāhmans, in Jessore, xiv. 95; Lakshmipāsa, Jessore, the home of, xvi. 131.
- Kulith*, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Belgaum, vii. 151; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Hyderabad State, xiii. 254; North Kanara, xiv. 347; Nāsik, xviii. 404; Poona, xx. 173; Sātāra, xxii. 122; Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 300; Siddāpur, North Kanara, xxii. 356; Sirsi, North Kanara, xxiii. 46. *See also* *Kulthi*.
- Kulitalai, *tāluk* in Trichinopoly District, Madras, xvi. 14.
- Kulottunga Chōladēva I. *See* Rājendra.
- Kulpahār, *tahsīl* in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 14-15.
- Kulpahār, town in Hamirpur District, United Provinces, xvi. 15.
- Kulsi, river of Assam, xvi. 15.
- Kulthi*, horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), iii. 99; cultivated in Ambāla, v. 281; Kadī, Baroda, xiv. 257; Nalgonda, Hyderabad, xviii. 340; Rairākhōl, Bengal, xxi. 62; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Simla, xxii. 380; Sonpur, Bengal, xxiii. 85. *See also* *Kulith*.
- Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.
- Kulū, mountain *tahsīl* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
- Kulubā, hill in Hazārībāgh District, Bengal, with Buddhist remains and inscriptions, xvi. 17.
- Kulus, Muhammadan caste in Eastern Bengal, Bogra, viii. 258; Pābna, xix. 299; Rājshāhi, xxi. 164.
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- Kūmalgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kūmbhalgarh.
- Kumār, river of Bengal, xvi. 17-18.
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- Kumār Pāl, built temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmadābād, xi. 286.
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- Kumāra Bhāskara Varman, rule in Assam (640), vi. 24.
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- Kumāraswāmī, temple, near Sandūr, Madras, xxii. 44.
- Kumārāhāta, ancient name of Hālsahar, xiii. 11.
- Kumārī, cape and village in Travancore State, Madras. See Comorin.
- Kumārila, commentator on Mīmāṃsā textbook, ii. 255.
- Kumārila Bhatta, persecution of Buddhists and Jains instigated in Southern India, i. 421.
- Kumārkhālī, town in Nādiā District, Bengal, xvi. 18.
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- Kumauus, caste in Garhwāl, xii. 167.
- Kumbakonam, *tāluka* in Tanjore District, Madras, xvi. 20.
- Kumbakonam, city in Tanjore District, Madras, with many temples, xvi. 20-21.
- Kumbh melā, bathing fair, held at Allahābād, xii. 134; Haridwar, xiii. 52, 53.
- Kumbha, Jāt, founder of Kūmher, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
- Kūmbha, Rānā of Chitor, contest with Mahmūd Khilji (1440), xvii. 103-104; Kūmbhgarh fort built by, iv. 22.
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- Kūmbhgarh, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 21-22.
- Kūmbhārī pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Kūmbher, town in Rājputāna. See Kūmher.
- Kumbhojī I, founder of Gondal State (seventeenth century), xii. 319.
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- Kumharsain, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 22.
- Kūmher, town in Bharatpur, Rājputāna, xvi. 22.
- Kumillā, head-quarters of Tippera District, Eastern Bengal. See Comilla.
- Kumpāwats, sept of Rāhtor Rājputs, in Jodhpur, xiv. 189.
- Kumri*. See Shifting Cultivation.
- Kumritār, peak in Bonai State, Bengal, xvi. 23.
- Kumta, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvi. 23.
- Kunta, town and port in North Kanara District, Bombay, with lighthouse, xvi. 23-24.
- Kunutis, caste, in Purī, Orissa, xx. 402.
- Kun Long, ferry on Salween river, Burma, xxi. 423.
- Kunbis, agricultural caste in Western India, ethnology, i. 293-294; division of Bombay Marāṭhās, i. 318-319; total number in India, i. 498.
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- Kūñch, *tahsil* in Jalauṇ District, United Provinces, xvi. 24.
- Kūñch, town in Jalauṇ District, United Provinces, xvi. 24-25.
- Kunchitiga, Wokkaliga tribe in Mysore, xviii. 194-195.
- Kundā, *tahsil* in Pātālgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.
- Kundā, fort in Hāzārībāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.
- Kundāngudda, peak in Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.
- Kundahs, range of hills in the Nilgiris, Madras, xvi. 25-26.
- Kundaibāri pass, in Western Ghāts, xii. 217.
- Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent site of a buried city, xxiv. 376.
- Kundan Singh, service on British side in Mutiny, xxii. 364.
- Kundāpur, village in South Kānara District, Madras. *See* Coondapoor.
- Kundgol, town in Jamkhāndi State, Bombay, xvi. 26.
- Kūndian, village in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.
- Kundlighar, peak in Southern Wazīrīstān, xxiv. 380.
- Kundurpi, Drug chief, Rāyadrug fell into hands of, xxi. 275.
- Kungribingri, peak in Himālayas, United Provinces, xxiv. 140.
- Kungyangon, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xvi. 26.
- Kunigal, *taluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 26.
- Kunihār, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xvi. 26-27.
- Kuningil, *taluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore. *See* Kunigal.
- Kunj Bihāri-kā-mandar, temple at Jodhpur, xiv. 199.
- Kunjāh, town in Gujrāt District, Punjab, xvi. 27.
- Kunjan Nambiār, Malayālam writer, ii. 436.
- Kunjpura, estate in Kārnāl District, Punjab, xvi. 27.
- Kunjrās, caste, in Jhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāṅgā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Kunnankulam, town in Cochin State, Madras, xvi. 27.
- Kunnavans, jungle tribe, in Madura, xvi. 393.
- Kuntī, woman of Chāran caste, name of Kuliyāna said to have been derived from, xvi. 57.
- Kuntina Dibba, mound at Hāngal, Dhārwar, xiii. 23-24.
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- Kunwar Deo, god of Korkū, xv. 404-405.
- Kunwar Nāth temple, near Khajrāho, xv. 219.
- Kunwar Pāl, rule over Karauli State (1196), xv. 26.
- Kunwar Singh. *See* Kuar Singh.
- Kunwar Sone Sāh Pōnwār, founder of Chhatarpur State (eighteenth century), x. 198-199.
- Kurābar, chief town of estate of same name in Rājputāna, xviii. 27-28.
- Kurabas, shepherd caste. *See* Kurubas.
- Kurai, town in Saugor District, Central Provinces. *See* Khurai.
- Kuram, Political Agency and river in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Kurram.
- Kurambranād, *taluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Kurumbranād.
- Kurandvād, State in Southern Marāthā Country, Bombay, xvi. 28-29.
- Kurandvād, capital of State in Bombay, xvi. 29.
- Kuravans, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Salem, xxi. 399; Travancore State, xxiv. 9.
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- Kureshis, Arab tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Multān, xviii. 29; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Rāwalpindi, xxi. 266.
- Kurigrām, subdivision in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 29-30.
- Kurigrām, town in Rangpur District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 30.
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- Kürkü, language of the Mundā family, i. 383, 384, 399.
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- Kurla, town with cotton mills in Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 30.
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- Kurmas, caste in Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7.
- Kurmīs, agricultural caste in Northern India, total number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Assam, vi. 157; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Bareilly, vii. 6; Basti, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Ben-gal, vii. 233; Betül, viii. 9; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bīlāspur, viii. 226; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Central Provinces, x. 26; Champāran, x. 140; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Damoh, xi. 138; Farrukhābād, xii. 67; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Gondā, xii. 314; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Jubbulpore, xiv. 209; Kāwādhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Keonjhar, Orissa, xv. 202; Kherī, xv. 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Mānbhūm, xvii. 115; Mayūrbhanj, Orissa, xvii. 241; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Orissa Tributary States, xix. 257; Oudh, xix. 287; Pannā, Central India, xix. 402; Parīāgarh District, xx. 17; Patna, xx. 59; Pīlībhīt, xx. 139; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 28; Raipur, xxi. 52; Rām-pur, xxi. 184-185; Rānchī, xxi. 203; Sarāikelā, Chotā Nāgpur, xxii. 83; Sāran, xxii. 87; Saugor, xxii. 140; Seonī, xxii. 169; Shāhābād, xxii. 190; Shāh-jahānpur, xxii. 204; Sīnd, viii. 307; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133. *See also* Awadhīā Kurmīs and Kanaujīā Kurmīs.
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- Kurseong, town in Darjeeling District, Bengal, with European schools, xvi. 54.
- Kurtkotī, village in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xvi. 54.
- Kuru, ancestor of the Kauravas and Pāndavas, name of Kurukshetra derived from, xvi. 54-55.
- Kurubas, shepherds and blanket-weavers in Southern India, Anantapur, v. 341; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 163; Bijāpur, viii. 179; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Kolār, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 196, 255; Sandūr State, xxii. 45, 46; Shimoga, xxii. 286; Sīra, Mysore, xxiii. 16; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55.
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- Kurumbas, primitive tribe and shepherds, in Western Ghāts, xii. 221; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31; Salem, xxi. 399.
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- Kushtia, subdivision in Nadiā District, Bengal, xvi. 56-57.
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- Kūsi, river of Nepāl and Bihār. *See* Kosi.
- Kusinābha, legendary founder of Kanauj, xiv. 370.
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- Kusti* (sacred thread of the Parsis), made at Navsāri, Baroda, xviii. 426.
- Kusum Sarovar, artificial lake at Gobardhan, Muttra, xii. 280.
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- Madura Naiks**, rule in ancient Chera, x. 193; in Karūr (1565), xv. 62; Salem, xxi. 398.
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- Magahiya Doms**, criminal tribe, in Bihār, vii. 325; Champāran, x. 140-141; Sāran, xxii. 93.
- Magar Talao**, tank, hot springs, and temple in Karāchi District, Sind, xvi. 409-410.
- Magars**, tribe, in Nepāl, xix. 41.
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- Māgāthan**, village with caves in Thāna District, Bombay, xvi. 410-411.
- Māgh**, Bihu, festival held in Assam, vi. 52.
- Magh** pirates, predatory incursions in Sundarbans (eighteenth century), xxiii. 142.
- Māgha**, author of the *Sisupāla-vadha*, ii. 240.
- Māgha-kāvya**, poem. *See* *Sisupāla-vadha*.
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- Mahā Sivarātri**, festival, held in Baroda, vii. 45; at Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, xiii. 56; in Sind, xxii. 411.
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 Mahādēva geological series in the Upper Gondwānas, i. 83.
 Mahādēvapet, native quarter of Mercāra, Coorg, xvii. 292-293.
 Mahādhammarāja, Toungoo brought into subjection by (1612), xxiii. 424.
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- Mahākuta**, site of temples and *lingam* near Nandikeshwar, Bhjāpur, xviii. 360; pillar record, ii. 43.
- Mahākuteswar**, temple of, at Nandikeshwar, Bhjāpur, xviii. 360.
- Mahal Sarai**, house at Lāwar, Meerut, xvi. 157.
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- Maham**, town in Rohtak District, Punjab, xvi. 430.
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- Mahanandā**, river in Northern and Eastern Bengal, xvi. 433.
- Mahananda**, lake near Shwelo, Burma, xxi. 323.
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- Mahārājganj**, village in Sarān District, Bengal, xvi. 434.
- Mahārājnagar**, local name of Chaikhārī, Central Provinces, xvi. 434.
- Mahārājpur**, village in Gwalior State, Central India, scene of battle (1843), xvi. 434-435.
- Māhārām**, petty State in Khasi Hills, Assam, xvi. 435.
- Mahārāshtra**, name given to the country in which the Marāṭhī language is spoken, and more especially to the Deccan in its most restricted sense, ii. 439, 444, xvi. 435-436.
- Māhārāshtri**, ancient Prākṛit dialect of Berār, mother of modern Marāṭhī, i. 361, 372.
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 ahāsthān, ancient shrine and fort in Bogra District, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 437.
 abāthaman, old township in Lower Burma. *See* Hmawza.
 ahatpāl, or Mahatwār, town in the United Provinces. *See* Sahatwār.
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 ahāvalis, power in Kolār, Mysore, till tenth century, xv. 370.
 ahāvastu, Sanskrit work of the Hīnayāna school of Buddhism (second century A.C.), ii. 260.
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- Manasā, worshipped by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
- Manāsa, town in Indore, Central India, xvii. 109.
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- Māngs, in Western, Mādigaś, in Southern India, leather-workers: Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Aurangābād, Hyderabad, vi. 144; Bangalore, vi. 363; Banganapalle, Madras, vi. 374; Belgaum, vii. 149; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bidar, Hyderabad, vii. 113; Bidar, Hyderabad, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 305; Godāvari, xii. 287; Gullbarga, Hyderabad, xii. 378; Hassan, Mysore, xii. 65; Hyderabad State, xii. 247, 249; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kāndesh, xv. 231; Kistna, xv. 324; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kolhāpur, Bombay, xv. 384; Madras Presidency, i. 331; Medak, Hyderabad, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 196-197, 255; Nānder, Hyderabad, xviii. 351; Nalgonda, Hyderabad, xviii. 340; Parbhani, Hyderabad, xix. 412; Poona, xv. 170; Sandūr, Madras, xxi. 45; Sātara, xxii. 121; Shunoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderabad, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 55; Waingal, Hyderabad, xxiv. 360.
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- Mangyāl. *See* Ladākh.
- Manhpai, pagoda at, xxii. 235.
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- Mani Rām Datta, hanged for treason in Sibsāgar (1857), xxii. 347.
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- Mānik Chand, founder of Kothharia family, xvi. 2.
- Mānik Deo, Rājā of Dholpur (1500), xi. 323.
- Manikarchar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam, xvii. 182.
- Manikarnikā, *ghāt* at Benares, vii. 191.
- Mānikcheri, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, xvi. 182.
- Mānikganj, subdivision in Dacca District, Eastern Bengal, xvii. 182.
- Mānikiala, village with *stūpa* in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab, xvii. 182-183; silver inscription found on disk in *stūpa*, ii. 25; *stūpa*, ii. 167.
- Mānikka Vāsagar, Tamil poet, author of the *Tiru-vāsagam*, ii. 330, 426.
- Manikpanj, peak in Ajanta Hills, v. 134.
- Māniktala, town in Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, eastern industrial suburb of Calcutta, xvii. 183-184.
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- Manipuri, or Meithei, language of the Kuki-Chin group, i. 393, 400; spoken in Cāchār, ix. 252; Uill Tippera, xiii. 119; Manipur, xvii. 189; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
- Manipuris, inhabitants of Manipur, converted to Hinduism, i. 344, xvii. 189; in Cāchār, ix. 252; Uill Tippera, xiii. 120; Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 145; Sylhet, xxiii. 193.
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- Mānjra, river of Hyderabad, xvii. 197.
- Mānjri, cattle farm, iii. 85.
- Manjūsri, Buddhist saint, Kātmāndu, Nepāl, formerly called Manju Pātan after, xv. 187; introduced Buddhism among Newārs, xix. 43.
- Mānkachar, village in Goālpāra District, Assam. *See* Manikarchar.
- Mānkarnācha, peak in Bonai, Orissa, xvii. 198.
- Mankerā, village in Miānwāli District, Punjab, xvii. 198.

- Manki, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, xvii. 198.
- Mānkota, *tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderabad. See Mahbūbābād.
- Mānkur, village in Burdwan District, Bengal, xvii. 198.
- Mankuwar, image of Buddha, ii. 48.
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- Manmād, town and railway junction in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvii. 199.
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- Manohar Rai, rule in Jessore (1649-1705), xiv. 93.
- Manoharpur, town in Jaipur State, Rāj-putāna, xvii. 200.
- Manoli, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, xvii. 200.
- Manora, headland forming Karāchi harbour, Sind, with cantonment, port establishment, and lighthouse, xvii. 200-201.
- Manorī, peak in Seoni District, Central Provinces, xxi. 165.
- Mānpur, British *pargana* in Bhopāwal Agency, Central India, xvii. 201.
- Manranjam, peak of Rājmači, Poona, xxi. 75.
- Mānsa, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13. 201.
- Mānsa, capital of State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 202.
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- Mānsehra, *tahsīl* in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, xvii. 202.
- Mānsehra, village in Hazāra District, North-West Frontier Province, with rock inscriptions, xvii. 203; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
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- Manthani, town in Karimnagar District, Hyderabad, xvii. 203.
- Mann, river of Assam, xvii. 203.
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- Mannel Kotta, fort at Cochin, built by Albuquerque (1503), x. 354.
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N.

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- Nāgām, or Nāngām, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xviii. 364, xxi. 290.
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- Nagar, chiefship in Kāshmīr. *See* Hunza-Nagar.
- Nagar, *tāluka* in Thar and Pārkar District, Sind, xviii. 295.
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- Naiākila**, petty State in Central India. *See* Maksudangarh.
- Naigawān** Rebai, petty *vanad* State in Bundelkhand, Central India, ix. 77. xviii. 321-322.
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- Nakshbandī, shrine in Srinagar, Kashmīr, xxiii. 100.
- Nakula, Pāndava, Nākūr said to have been founded by, xviii. 336.
- Nakūr, *tahsil* in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xviii. 335-336.
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- Nala, Rājā of Naishadha, traditional Hindu monarch, vii. 366; Nalhāti said to have been his capital, xviii. 345; Narwar traditionally supposed to be the home of, xviii. 396.
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- Nala and Damayanti, Oriental romance, mention of Vidarbha or Berār, vii. 366.
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- Nalgonda, town in Hyderābād State, xviii. 344-345.
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- Nalodaya, the, Sanskrit poem, with rime introduced, ii. 241.
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- Nam Pilu, river in Southern Shan States, Burma, with fisheries, xxi. 258.
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- Namhkai, Southern Shan State, Burma, xviii. 348.
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- Nand Rām, of Mursān (*ob.* 1695), submitted to Aurangzeb and appointed administrative official, xviii. 43.
- Nand Rām, governor of Kāshipur, Nainī Tāl (end of eighteenth century), xv. 71.
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- Nandikanama, pass in the Nallamalais, Madras, xviii. 346-347.
- Nandikeshwar, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xviii. 360.
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- Nandipotavarman, Pallava king, slain by Vikramāditya II (c. 750), ii. 329.
- Nāndod, capital of Rājpipla State, Bombay, xviii. 361.
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- Nanni Changāva, rule in Coorg, xi. 9.
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- Navānagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xviii. 419-421; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Navānagar, or Jāmānagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with industries of dyeing and embroidery, xviii. 421-422.
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- Navaratna, temple in the Sundarbans, xviii. 142.
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- Nga Po, hunter, traditional founder of Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 312.
- Nga Pon, king of Pagan, Burma (1248-85), xvii. 296.
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- Niāzai, expelled from Bannu by Marwats (sixteenth century), vi. 394.
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- Nijābat Khān, Nawāb, Jhajjar granted to (1803), xiv. 108.
- Nijagal, peak in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
- Nijgarh, capital of Dhenkānāl State, Orissa. *See* Dhenkānāl Town.
- Nijgarh, capital of Keonjhar State, Orissa. *See* Keonjhar Town.
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- Nīmāwar, Zila in Central India. *See* Neniāwar.
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- Papukonda, hill in Madras. *See* Nilson Hill.
- Pāpnāshan tank, in Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxi. 288.
- Pappinivattam, former Dutch province in Malabar District, x. 195.
- Papun, township in Salween District, Lower Burma, xix. 406.
- Papun, village in Salween District, Lower Burma, xix. 406-407.
- Pao, river. *See* Mashkai.
- Pa-o, name of Taungthus in Burma for themselves, xxii. 258.
- Pa-ok-chok. *See* Sang Aw.
- Pāra, Raos of, chiefs in Kherwāra, Rājputāna, xv. 276.
- Parabala, king, Vishnu temple built in Pathārī, xx. 30.
- Parāchān, tribe, carriers and pedlars, in Afghanistan, v. 47; Kohāt, xv. 345; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117.
- Parachinār, head-quarters of Kurram

- Agency, North-West Frontier Province, xix. 407.
- Paradis, Swiss officer in French service, first successes with native troops, iv. 327.
- Parahāns, aboriginal tribe, in Berār, vii. 379.
- Paraiyans, or Pariahs, Tamil caste of agricultural labourers and village menials, number in all India, i. 498; North Arcot, v. 408; South Arcot, v. 426; Burma, ix. 141; Chingleput, x. 257; Cochin, x. 345; Coimbatore, x. 361; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261, 262, 372; Madura, xvi. 393; the Nilgiris, xix. 92; Pudukkottai, xx. 233; Salem, xxi. 399; Tanjore, xxiii. 230; Travancore, xxiv. 9; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 31.
- Parākrama Bāhu I, king of Ceylon (last half of twelfth century), coins of, ii. 152; consolidated kingdom of Ceylon, ii. 333, 340.
- Paramagudi, *lahsil* in Madura District, Madras, xix. 407.
- Paramagudi, town in Madura District, Madras, with weaving industry, xix. 407.
- Paramānanda Rai, Bhuiyā chief of Chandradwip, Eastern Bengal (end of sixteenth century), vii. 215-216.
- Paramapadavāsāl, or the 'gate of heaven,' in temple at Srīrangam, Trichinopoly, xviii. 108.
- Paramardī Deva. *See* Parnāl Deva.
- Parambikolam, forest range in Cochin, Madras, x. 347-348.
- Parameśvaravarman I, Kūram grant of, ii. 57-58.
- Paramukh, village in Madras. *See* Ferokh.
- Pāranagar, ancient capital of Hargūjar Rājās, Rājputāna, xxi. 71.
- Parangipettai, Tamil name of Porto Novo, South Arcot, xx. 214.
- Parāntaka II, Chola king, ii. 332; legend of, at Trichinopoly, xxiv. 44.
- Pārāntī, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xix. 407-408.
- Pārāntī, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, with soap industry, xix. 408.
- Parari Saiyids, on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1888), xix. 156, 210.
- Paras Rām (Parsān) Singh, thirty-fifth chief of Barwānī, conditional conversion to faith of Islām, vii. 90.
- Paras Rām, traditional builder of temple at Jambu Mergeshwar, Rājputāna, xv. 204.
- Paras Rām, Diwān of Rājgarh, xviii. 382, xxi. 69; founded town and State of Narsinggarh, Central India, xviii. 382-383.
- Parāsār, cave at Pauhāla, Bombay, xix. 397.
- Parāsara, sage, legendary father of the poet Vyāsa, ix. 10, xii. 140.
- Parasgad, *tāluka* in Belgaum District, Bombay, xix. 408-409.
- Parashāwata, Peshāwar probably derived from, xx. 124.
- Pārasnāth, or Pārsvanātha, deified Jain saint, i. 414, 415; temples at Bijolia, Rājputāna, viii. 302; Gwalior fort, xii. 442; Turanmāl, Khāndesh, xxiv. 64.
- Pārasnāth, sacred hill and place of Jain pilgrimage, Hazāribāgh, Bengal, xii. 246, xix. 409.
- Paraspur, city in Kashmir, built by Śalitāditya, xv. 91.
- Parasrūr, old name of Pasrūr, Siālkot, xx. 23.
- Parasu, temple to, Hiremugālūr, Mysore, xiii. 143.
- Parasu Rām Pant, Pratinidhi of Aundh (1698), xvii. 113.
- Parasu Rāma (sixth incarnation of Vishnu), legends of, at Arvalli, Hājpur, v. 129; Brahmanakund, Assam, ix. 8; traditional capital at Mahāsthān, Bogra, xvi. 437; temple at Nirmanā, Kāngra, xix. 124.
- Parasu Rāma, would-be matricide, was washed away on bathing in Mātī Kūndhan, Rājputāna, xvi. 26.
- Pārasu Rāma Bhau Patvardhan, Marāthā general, sacked Rasavāpatna (1791), vii. 94; took Dhārwar, with British assistance (1797), xi. 316; sacked Sante Bennūr (1791), xvii. 79; defeated Tipū Sultān's army and took Shimoga (1798), xvii. 290; said to have destroyed Muhammadan tomb at Shirol (1779), xxi. 292; mansion of, at Tāsgaon, Sātara, xviii. 253; imprisoned at Wai (1798), xxiv. 348.
- Paratwāda, civil station of Ellichpur, Amnatī, Berār, xix. 409.
- Paravūr, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Parur.
- Pārbatī, goddess. *See* Kālī.
- Pārbatī, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409-410.
- Parbattia, language. *See* Nepālī.
- Parbhani, District in Hyderabad State, xix. 410-416; physical aspects, 410-411; history, 411; population, 411-412; agriculture, 412-413; trade and communications, 413-414; famine, 414; administration, 414-415; education, 415; medical, 416.
- Parbhani, *tāluka* in Parbhani District, Hyderabad, xix. 416.
- Pārbhani, town in Parbhani District, Hyderabad, centre of cotton trade, xix. 416.

- Pardhāns, Gond tribe of priests and minstrels, in Ajanta Hills, Berār, v. 134; Bālaghat, vi. 227; Gondwāna, xii. 323; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Pardhis, wandering tribe of hunters, in Khāndesh, xv. 231.
- Pārdi, *tāluka* in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
- Pārdi, town in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 1.
- Parduman Shāh, rule in Garhwāl (1779-1804), xii. 166, xxiii. 270.
- Parenda, *tāluka* in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, xx. 1.
- Parenda, village in Osmānābād District, Hyderābād, former capital, xx. 1-2.
- Parganas, Twenty-four, District in Bengal. *See* Twenty-four Parganas.
- Pārgarh, hill-fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 148.
- Pārghat, old pass in Western Ghāts, Bombay, xx. 2.
- Pargi, *tāluka* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2.
- Pārha. *See* Deer, hog.
- Parhatyās, aboriginal tribe, in Palāmanu, xix. 339.
- Pari Mahal, ruins of mosque built by Dārā Shikoh on banks of Dal Lake, Kashmir, xi. 125.
- Pārī Nagar, remains of ancient city near Pārkar, Sind, xxi. 403, xviii. 309.
- Pariāhs, name of the outcaste menials in Southern India, ii. 323, 435. *See also* Panchamas and Pāniyans.
- Parichhat, Rājā of Dātā (c. 1800-39), xi. 196; gave asylum at Seondha to mother of Daulat Rao Sindhia, xxii. 164.
- Parichhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.
- Parihār Minā, caste, in Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83.
- Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gūjjaras, ix. 337-338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Gwalior fort held by (1128-96, 1210-32), xii. 440; in Hamirpur, xiii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvii. 171; chiefs of Nāgod, xviii. 300-301; rule in Narwar (1129-32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.
- Paribhasapura, city in Kashmir. *See* Paraspur.
- Parijātananyarī or Vijayastī, the, Sanskrit play by Madana, part found on stone at Dhār, ii. 50 n.
- Parijātapaharana, the, Telugu poem by Nandi Timmana, ii. 437.
- Parikhshīt, Pāudava, traditional founder of Parichhatgarh, xx. 2.
- Parikshīt, Koch king, rule in Eastern Assam (early seventeenth century), vi. 28; Rijni, viii. 192; Darrang, xi. 183; said to have built part of Gauhati, xii. 184-185; defeated by Muhammadans (1614), xii. 271.
- Pārikūd, island in Chilka Lake, x. 226.
- Parimu, dialect spoken by Gūjars in Kashmir, xv. 101.
- Paris Convention (1814), Cochin ceded to East India Company under, x. 355.
- Parish, Rev. C., botanical collections in Tenasserim Hills, Burma, i. 201, 203.
- Pariyāya, festival held in Udipi, South Kanara, xxiv. 111.
- Parjanya, Vedic god of rain and air, ii. 213, 214.
- Parjās, aboriginal sub-tribe in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Parkāl, *tāluka* in Karimnagar District, Hyderābād, xx. 2-3.
- Parke, General, defeated Tāntiā Tūpī at Chota Udaipur (1858), x. 331.
- Parks, at Aska, Ganjām, vi. 13; Baroda, vii. 69, 83; Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 86; Bassein, Burma (Jubilee Memorial), vii. 118; Benares (scene of Buddha's preaching), vii. 189-190; Bombay City (Esplanade and Victoria Gardens), viii. 399, 401; Calcutta (Maidān), ix. 261; Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Akbar's, xii. 86; Fyzābād, xii. 118; Gorakhpur, xii. 342; Lucknow (Victoria and Wingfield), xvi. 195, 196; Madras City (Island, People's, Napier, and Robinson), xvi. 365; Mehmādāhād (deer-park of Mahmūd III), xvii. 272; Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4; Mysore (Gordon), xviii. 261; Surat, xxiii. 165.
- Parlākimedi, estate in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 3-4.
- Parlākimedi, *tahsil* in Ganjām District, Madras, xx. 4.
- Parlākimedi, town in Ganjām District, Madras, with palace and college, xx. 4-5.
- Parli, historic hill-fort in Dātāra District, Bombay, xv. 5.
- Parli, town in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, centre of cotton trade, xx. 5-6.
- Paramagudi, *tahsil* in Madura District. *See* Paramagudi.
- Parmāl, Tomar chief of Ahār, traditional founder of Bulandshahr, ix. 58.
- Parmāl Deva, Chandel king of Mahobā and Kālnjar, defeated by Prithwī Rāj (1182), ii. 315, vi. 348, xiii. 14, xiv. 20; rule in Bundelkhand, ix. 69.
- Parmanna, founder of Muddelahāl (c. 1680), xviii. 11.
- Parmārdi Deo, Chandel king. *See* Parmāl Deva.
- Parmentier, Jean and Raoul, voyage to the East (1529), ii. 463.

- Pärner, *tāluka* in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
- Pärner, village in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xx. 6.
- Pärmara, hill-fort in Surat District, Bombay, xx. 6-7, xxiii. 151.
- Parnotsa, ancient name of Pünch, Kashmir, xx. 244.
- Paro, town in Bhutän, xx. 7.
- Pärola, trading town in East Khändesh District, Bombay, xx. 7.
- Päron, chiefship in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xii. 417, xv. 7-8.
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- Pärsis, or Zoroastrians, emigration from Persia to India (717), i. 439-440; religion and factions, i. 439-440; education statistics, i. 484; total number in India, i. 493; trading caste of Bombay, iii. 302.
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- Pärsola, town in Udaipur State, Rājputäna, xx. 8.
- Parsul, tank in Näsik, xviii. 405.
- Pärsvanätha, deified Jain saint. *See* Paras-näth.
- Partäb Chand, acknowledged as head of Katoch family and Rājā of Lambagraon, Punjab (1851), xvi. 134.
- Partäb Singh, early Bargujä immigrant into Bulandshahr, made Pahāsū his head-quarters, xix. 314.
- Partäb Singh, Rājā of Partäbgarh, founder of Partäbgarh town (1617), xx. 21.
- Partäbgarh, or Prätäpgarh, State in Southern Rājputäna, xx. 8-14; physical aspects, 8-9; history, 9-10; population, 10-11; agriculture, 11; trade and communications, 11; famine, 11-12; administration, 12-13; education, 13; medical, 14.
- Partäbgarh, capital of State in Rājputäna, with enamelling industry, xx. 14; enamelling, iii. 239.
- Partäbgarh, District in Fyzäbäd Division, United Provinces, xx. 14-21; physical aspects, 14-15; history, 15-16; population, 16-17; agriculture, 17-19; trade and communications, 19; famine, 19; administration, 19-20; education, 20; medical, 21.
- Partäbgarh, *taluk* in United Provinces, xx. 21.
- Partäbgarh, town in Partäbgarh District, United Provinces, but not head-quarters of District, xx. 21.
- Partagharsa, peak in Surgujä, Central Provinces, xxiii. 171.
- Parthian dynasty, in Balkh, vi. 248; Cutch, xi. 77; overthrew Bactrians, ii. 287, xii. 365; in Herät, xii. 115; Kandahär, xiv. 375; Punjab, xx. 262; Shähpur, xxii. 213.
- Partridges, including francolins, *chikor*, *sisi*, and hill partridges, i. 258.
- Parür, trading town in Travancore, Madras, xx. 21-22.
- Pärval Singh, Rājā of Katlām, defeated Bāpu Sindhiä, xxi. 241.
- Parvatī, wife of Siva. *See* Durga.
- Parvatī, Rānī, regent of Travancore (1815-20), xxiv. 8.
- Pärvatī, hill with temple near Poona, xx. 182.
- Pärvatipur, village and railway junction in Dumäppur District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 22.
- Pärvatipuram, subdivision and *taluk* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Pärvatipuram, trading town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xx. 22.
- Pas, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
- Pashai, language of the Pisächa family, spoken in Afghänistän, i. 356.
- Pashm or pan, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-213.
- Pashmina shawls. *See* Shawls.
- Pashto or Pashtu, language of the Erianian family, spoken by Afghäns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghänistän, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistän, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chägai, Baluchistän, x. 117; Dera Ismäil Khän, xi. 263; Hazära, xii. 78; Kashmir, xv. 103; Kohät, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

- Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Mianwālī, xvii. 319; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 165, 166; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Punjab, xx. 286; Quetta-Fishin, Baluchistān, xvi. 14; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxi. 339; Southern Waristān, xxiv. 383; Zhob, Baluchistān, xxiv. 431.
- Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
- Pasī principality, Dhanrahrā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.
- Pāsīs, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Banū, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Haridōi, xiii. 45; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Quth, xix. 287; Patābgarh, xx. 17; Rāc Bareli, xxi. 28; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Unao, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
- Passi, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xx. 22-23.
- Patas, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Hindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.
- Pasrūr, *tahsil* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
- Pasrūr, town in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
- Passagers* See Ferries.
- Passes, mountain, Ambela, North-West Frontier, v. 289-290; Anta Dhurā, Almora, v. 386-387; across the Atakan Yoma, Burma, v. 398; across the Aia-vallī Hills, v. 402; Ariānkāvu, Travancore, vi. 1; Bārā Lācha, Kāngra, vi. 426; Bhaironghātī, Tehri State, viii. 41; Bolān, Baluchistān, viii. 163; Boughāt, Poona, xx. 166; Buza, Bhutān, ix. 247; Chuharkhel Dhāna, Sulaimān Range, xliii. 129; Damalecheruvu, North Arcot, xi. 128; Dongkya, Sikkim, xi. 368; across the Gāwilgarh Hills, Berār, xii. 192-193; across the Western Ghāts, i. 39, 40, xii. 218-219; Gūmal, across the Sulaimān Range, xii. 384-385; across the Himālayas, i. 18, xiii. 134; Jelep La, Sikkim, xiv. 90; across the Kaimur Hills, xiv. 275; Khojak, Baluchistān, xv. 279; Khyber, North-West Frontier, xv. 299-303; across the Lebong Range, Almora, xvi. 158; Malakand, North-West Frontier, xvii. 72; Mānā, or Chir-bitya Lā, or Dūngri Lā, Garhwāl, xvii. 108; Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17; Nandikanama, Kurnool, xviii. 346-347; Niti, Garhwāl, xix. 124; across the Pab Range, Baluchistān, xix. 296; Pārghāt, Kolāba, xx. 2; on Pathān frontier, i. 10-11; Pempa La, Bhutān, xx. 101; Rohtang, Kāngra, xvi. 322; across the Safed Koh, Afghānistān, xxi. 349; Sakhi Sarwar, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129; Salem, xxi. 395, 396; Shipki, Bashahr, xxii. 291; Sikkim, xxii. 365; Teltāgarhi, Santāl Parganas, xxiii. 275; Thalghāt, Thāna, xxiii. 287; Tole La, Bhutān, xxiv. 51; Zao, Sulaimān Range, xxiii. 129.
- Passi-Meyongs, tribe in Abor Hills, Assam, v. 3.
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- Pātāl Gūmpha cave, Khandgiri, Orissa, xv. 240.
- Patāla, Tatta identified with, xxiii. 255.
- Patāla Ganga, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xviii. 64.
- Pātālī, princess, Pāna supposed to have been named after, xx. 66.
- Pātālīputra, ancient city, the modern Patna, vii. 209; Asoka pillar, ii. 109; wooden wall, ii. 126; capital of Maurya dynasty, ii. 281-282; under Chandragupta II, ii. 292. See also Patna.
- Pātan, *tāluka* in Baroda, xx. 23-24.
- Pātan, or Anhilvāda Pātan, ancient capital in Baroda, with Jain temples, xx. 24-25.
- Pātan, *tāluka* in Sātara District, Bombay, xx. 25.
- Pātan, ancient capital in Nepāl, xv. 25-26.
- Pātan, district in Rājputāna. See Keshorai Pātan.
- Patancherū, village in Medak District, Hyderabad, xx. 26.
- Patanjali, founder of the Yoga system of philosophy, ii. 257; also probably author of the *Mahābhāshya*, or Commentary on Pāṇini's Grammar (second century B.C.), ii. 263.
- Pātānvādiyas, subdivision of Koli caste in Gujārāt, xv. 388.
- Pataudi, State in Punjab, xx. 26-27.
- Pataudi, capital of State, Punjab, xv. 27.
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- Patēlas, cultivating caste, in Pāñch Mahāls, xix. 383.
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- Pinjaur, *muzimāt* and *tahsil* in Patialā State, Punjab, xx. 147.
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- Pinle, ancient capital in Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
- Pinlebu, township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xx. 148.
- Pīpa, traditional founder of Pīpār, Rājputāna, xx. 148.
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- Pīplodā, chieflyship in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 148-149.
- Pīprahwa, *stūpa*, ii. 102-103, 104, 133; inscribed vase from, ii. 43-44, 55, 67.
- Pīr Ghal, peak in Southern Waziristan, xxiv. 380.
- Pīr jān kī Bhatī, mosque at Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 96.
- Pīr Mangho, tank, hot springs, and temple in Sind. See Magar Talao.
- Pīram, island with fossils in Ahmadābād District, Bombay; former resort of pirates, xx. 149-151.
- Pīran Dhār, Muhammadan name for Dhār, xi. 294.
- Pīrāwa, district in Central India, attached to Tonk State, Rājputāna, xx. 151.
- Pīrīn, slave-governor of Ghazni, repulsed force sent to seize Ghazni (974), xix. 150.
- Pīr-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshānia sect, Tīrahūs driven from Tīrah by (c. 1600), xxiii. 389.
- Pīriyāpatna, town in Mysore, xx. 151-152.
- Pīrmed, hill station in Travancore State, Madras, xx. 152.
- Pīrojpur, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152.
- Pīrojpur, town in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 152-153.
- Pīrīamtī, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xx. 153.
- Pīrī, Muhammadan saints, worshipped when dead, i. 435, vii. 236; religious leaders in Chitāl, x. 303. See also Pachpīriyas.
- Pīrthī Pāl, Rājā of Bangāhal, murdered by Rājā Sidh Sen of Mandī (c. 1690), xvii. 154.
- Pīrthī Shāh, Rājā of Garhwāl (1654), xii. 165.
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- Pīrthīpāl Bahādūr Jū Deo, chief of Khāmudhāna (1854), xv. 244.

- Pirthūdakeshwar temple, Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
- Pisācha, group of languages intermediate between Indo-Aryan and Iranian, i. 355-357, 395.
- Pishin, subdivision and *tahsil* in Quetta-Pishin District, Baluchistan, xx. 153.
- Pishin Lora, river in Baluchistan, xx. 153.
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- Pitalkhora, caves, ii. 112.
- Pitāmbar Singh, insurgent landholder in Palāmau, hanged (1857), xix. 338.
- Pitcher-plant (*Aepenthes khasiana*), found only in one spot in Jaintia Hills, Assam, i. 200; also several species in Malay Peninsula, i. 207.
- Pitenikas, conquered nation of Southern India, mentioned in Asoka's inscriptions (third century B.C.), ii. 325; at Panthāu, Hyderabad, xiii. 235.
- Pith models, manufactured in Madras Presidency, xvi. 293; Tanjore, xxiii. 245; Trichinopoly, xiv. 35.
- Pithāpuram, historic estate in Godāvāri District, Madras, xx. 153-155.
- Pithāpuram, *tahsil* in Godāvāri District, Madras, xx. 155.
- Pithāpuram, town and place of pilgrimage in Godāvāri District, Madras, xx. 155-156.
- Pithāpuram Rājā's College, Cōcanāda, Godāvāri, x. 340.
- Pithasthān, place sacred to the goddess Sati, Lābpur, Bīrbhūm, xvi. 85.
- Pithora, Rāe, Hindu king. See Pithwī Rāj.
- Pithoro, *tāluka* in Thai and Pārkat District, Sind, xx. 156.
- Pitman, Major, defeated Naosaji Naik Muski in Berār (1819), vii. 97.
- Pitrapaksha, Hindu festival, held in Berār, vii. 282; Central Provinces, x. 31; Hyderabad State, xiii. 250.
- Pitti, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
- Piyam, channel of Jādukāta river, Assam, xiii. 374.
- Piyasbāri, tank at Gaur, xii. 190.
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- Ponāhālia Shāmrañ, village with temple in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 160-161.
- Ponāni, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. See Ponnāni.
- Pondaung mountains, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 238.
- Pondicherry, chief of the French Settlements, on Coromandel coast, within South Arcot District, xx. 161-163; captured by Sir Eyre Coote (1761), iv. 8; founded 1674, ii. 463; history, xii. 104-106.
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- Ponies, number of (and horses), in India, iii. 87, 101; bred in Allahābād, v. 233; Ahmadnagar, v. 117; Amherst, Burma, v. 299; Amraoti, Jherā, v. 310; Ameli, Baroda, v. 317; Amritsar, v. 324; Assam, vi. 60; Azamgarh, v. 158; Bāsin, Berār, vii. 100; Basti, vii. 128; Belgaum, vii. 151; Benares, vii. 184; Berār, vii. 386, 387; Bhār, Hyderabad, viii. 114; Bhutān, viii. 159; Bidar, Hyderabad, viii. 166; Bijāpur, viii. 181; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Bombay Presidency, viii. 315; Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 83; Burma, ix. 158; Point Calimere, Tanjore, ix. 291; Chāgai, Baluchistan, x. 118; Central Provinces, x. 41; Chamba, Punjab, x. 131; Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 245; Coimbatore, x. 363; Damoh, xi. 139; Darjeeling, xi. 173; Darrang, Assam, xi. 186; Dera Ghāzi Khān, xi. 254; Dhārwar, xi. 310; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326; Elgandal, Hyderabad, xii. 8; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 15; Etah, xii. 33; Farrukhabād, xii. 68; Fyzābād, xii. 114; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 227; Gondā, xii. 315; Gorakhpur, xii. 336; Gujranwāla, xii. 358; Gujrat, xii. 369; Gulbarga, Hyderabad, xii. 378; Hazāra, xiii. 80; Hoshiarpur, xiii. 198; Hyderabad State, xiii. 255; Jālaun, xiv. 22; Jaunpur, xiv. 78-79; Jhalawār, Rājputāna, xiv. 118; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 282; Kashmir, xv. 127; Kathā, Burma, xv. 158; Khāsi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, xv. 262; Kheri, xv. 272; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderabad, xvii. 4; Mandlā, xvii. 165; Manipur, Assam, xvii. 191; Minbu, Burma, xvii. 350; Myingyan, Burma, xviii. 127; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxi. 239, 247; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 258; Spiti, Kangra (imported from Chamarti), xxiii. 96. See also Horses.

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- Ponnagyun, township in Akyab District, Lower Burma, xx. 163.
- Ponnaiyār, river of Southern India, xx. 163-164.
- Ponnāni, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras, xx. 164.
- Ponnāni, town and port in Malabar District, Madras, xx. 164-165.
- Ponnāni, river in Malabar District, Madras, xx. 165.
- Ponnas, class in Burma, descendants of Hindu captives, Mandalay, xvii. 129, 145; Sagaing, xxi. 356.
- Ponne, river in Madras. *See* Poini.
- Ponneri, *tāluk* in Chingleput District, Madras, xx. 165.
- Ponneri, lake at Gaugaikoundapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 129.
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- Sanudo, Marino, Italian traveller (thirteenth century), mention of Cambay, ix. 297.
- Sānwant Singh, Dīwān, founder of Bijnā estate, Bundelkhand (c. 1690), viii. 191.
- Sānwant Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1752-65), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Sānwant Singh, present Rājā of Hijāwar (1899), viii. 189.
- Sanzar Khel Kākars, chief tribe in Kila Saifulla, Baluchistān, xv. 305.
- Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsipaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220.
- Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West Manglon, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.
- Sao Ngawk Hpa, led a Chinese attack upon Burma (1668), viii. 47.
- Saoner, town in Nāgpur District, Central Provinces, centre of cotton trade, xii. 80.
- Saonrs, caste. *See* Savaras.
- Sapphires, iii. 161; found in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246; Himālayas, xiii. 130; Kashmir, xv. 131; Ruby Mines, xxi. 327, 333.
- Saptagram, ruined town in Bengal. *See* Sātgaon.
- Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxi. 80-81.
- Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. *See* Mahishāsaur Mardini.
- Sar Hāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, iv. 88.
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- Sarabhoji, last Rājā of Tanjore (ob. 1832), xxi. 228-229; erected fort and column at Pattukkottai (1815), xx. 76; statue in Tanjore city, xxiii. 242.
- Sarabjit Singh, Rājā of Baraunda (1827), vi. 430.
- Saracenic or Muhammadan architecture, ii. 181-200.
- Sarad fair, held in Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 326, 332.
- Sāragarhi, village in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, scene of heroic defence of Sikh sepoys against Orakzais (1897), xxii. 82.
- Saraiakelā, feudatory State in Chotī Nāgpur, Bengal, xxii. 82-84.
- Sarais, or native inns, primarily for Muhammadans, Arvi, Wārdha, vi. 8; Asiwān, Unao, vi. 13; Barwāha, Central India, vii. 90; Chāpra, Sāran, x. 175; Chhāta, Muttra, x. 197; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 202; Chhibra-mau, Farrukhābād, x. 204; Daudnagar, Gayā, xi. 200; Dholpur, Rājputāna, xi. 332; Dohad, Pāñch Mahāls, xi. 366; Ghāziābād, Meerut, xii. 222; Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, xiii. 7; Hyderabad State, xiii. 285; Jālā, Hyderabad, xiv. 29; Jawāla Mukhi, Kāngra, xv. 87; Karāchi, xv. 12; Khajūhā, Fatehpur, xv. 219-220; Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar, xv. 266; Kosi, Muttra, xv. 408; Lashkar, Gwalior, xvi. 152; Mainpuri, xvii. 41; Nakūr, Sahāranpur, xviii. 336; Nalgonda, Hyderabad, xviii. 345; Nānder, Hyderabad, xviii. 355; Nawābganj, Bāra Bankī, xviii. 427; Nūrmahal, Punjab, ii. 132; Sārangpur, Central India, xxii. 97; Sehore, Central India, xii. 162; Shikārpur, Sind, xxii. 278.
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- Sarāks, in Orissa, survival of Buddhism among, i. 413; traditional constructors of antiquarian remains at Charrā, Mānbhūm, x. 180.
- Sārālā Dāsa, Oīyā poet (early sixteenth century), ii. 432.
- Saralbhāngā, river of Assam, xxii. 84.
- Sarameti, highest peak in Burma, x. 238.
- Sāramuni, sage, flowers raised by, for the worship of Siva, xxi. 44.
- Sāran, District in Patna Division, Bengal, xvii. 84-93; physical aspects, 85-86; history, 86; population, 86-88; agriculture, 88-89; trade and communications, 89-91; famine, 91; administration, 91-93; education, 93; medical, 93; density of population, i. 452; leather-work, iii. 190.
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- Saranda, hill range in Singhbhūm District, Bengal, xxii. 93.
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- Sārang Khān, recovered Lahore (1394), xvi. 107; put down rebellion in Punjab (1394), xx. 267; attacked Multān, xv. 267; defeated at Sirhind by Khilji Khān (1420), xxiii. 21.
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- Sārangapāni, temple at Kumbakonam, Tanjore, xvi. 20.
- Sārangarh, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xxii. 93-95.
- Sārangarh, capital of State in Central Provinces, xxi. 95.
- Sārangdhar, incarnation of Vishnu, demon Meghan Kara slain by, xvii. 276.
- Sārangji, ancestor of Lāthi chiefs, Kāthiāwār, xvi. 154.
- Sārangpur, ancient town with ruins in

- Dewā State, Central India, scene of death of Rūpmatī, xxi. 95-96; muslims, iii. 202.
- Sarangaen, leader of Umat Rājputs, xxi. 68.
- Saraogis, mercantile caste, in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 145; Jodhpur, xiv. 189; Rājputāna, xxi. 112.
- Saras, Rājā, origin of Sirsa ascribed to, xxiii. 45.
- Saraspur, or Siddheswar, hills in Assam, xxii. 97.
- Sarasvatī, sacred river of the *Rigveda*, ii. 219-220.
- Sarasvatī, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brāhmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwar, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
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- Sarawāns, division of Brāhmins, Baluchistān, ix. 15.
- Saraya, Old and New, suburbs of Māndvi, Cutch, xvii. 174.
- Sarbamangalā, temple at Gobindganj, Raigpur, xxi. 226.
- Sarbuland Khān, Mughal viceroy of Gujarrāt (1723-30), xii. 352; incursions into Baroda, vii. 32; rebellion suppressed by Abhai Singh, xiv. 185.
- Sardā, river flowing from the Himālayas through north-western Oudh, xxii. 102-103.
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- Sardār Singh, Rājā of Kishangarh (1764-6), xv. 311.
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- Sardār Singh, Rājā of Mewār (1838-42), xxiv. 92.
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- Sardār Singh, present Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1895), xiv. 187.
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- Sardāgarh, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 103.
- Sardāmi Lachhman Kunwar (*ob.* 1335), rule in Ferozepore, xii. 98.
- Sardāpur, civil and military station in Gwalior State, Central India, headquarters of Bhopāwar Agency and of Mālwa Hill Corps, xxii. 103-104.
- Sardārshahr, town in Bikaner State, Rājputāna, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, *tahsil* in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104.
- Sardhana, estate in Meerut District, United Provinces, xxii. 104-105.
- Sardhana, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, famous as residence of Begam Sumrū (*ob.* 1836), with Roman Catholic cathedral, xxii. 105-107.
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- Sargodha, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, capital of Jhelum Colony, xxii. 107-108.
- Sargujā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Surgujā.
- Sarguja, niger-seed (*Guizotia abyssinica*), cultivated in Bengal, vii. 246; Hazārībāgh, xii. 91; Rānchī, xvi. 204; Singhbhum, xxiii. 7.
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- Sarsawā, ancient town in Sahāranpur District, United Provinces, xxii. 109-110.
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- Sarwar Gul, peak in Southern Waziristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 380.
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- Sāttānkulam, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxii. 133.
- Sattāpanni cave, meeting-place of first Buddhist synod, on Maibhār hill, Bihār, xxi. 72.
- Sattasai*, the, anthology of Prākṛit lyrics of IIāla, ii. 267.
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- Sattis, agricultural caste, in Rāwalpindi. xxi. 266.
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- Satyavākya, Ganga king (ninth century), xviii. 171.
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- Saugor, island at mouth of Hooghly river, Bengal. *See* Sāgar.
- Saukiyā Khun language. *See* Rangkas.
- Saundattī-Yellamma, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, including the sacred hill of Yellamma, xxii. 148-149.
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- Saurasenī, Prākṛit of the Midland, i. 361.
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- Sāvandurga, fortified hill in Mysore, xvi. 409, xviii. 162; captured by Cornwallis (1791), xxii. 150.
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- Shārdul Singh, ruler of Sītāmau (1899), xxiii. 52.
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- Sheikhpurā, trading town in Monghyr District, Bengal, xxii. 268.
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 Shekhawati Regiment (13th Rājputs), of which the Mahārājā of Jaipur is honorary colonel, xxii. 270.
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- Shināki, group of small republics in upper valley of the Indus, near Gilgit, xxii. 290-291.
- Shinbinnangaing pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
- Shinbinthalyaung, Buddha image at Pegu, Burma, xx. 97.
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- Shinmadaung, image of Buddha at Pakangyl, Burma, xix. 312.
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Sindhūr, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xxii. 433.

Sindhudrug, fort on island near Mālvan, Ratnāgiri, xvii. 96.

- Sindhurājā, rule in Dhār (995-1010), xi. 293.
- Sindiapura, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxii. 433.
- Sindis, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Kāthiāwār, xv. 178; Khairpur, xv. 212; Kohistān, xv. 354; Lārkāna, xvi. 139; Sind, xxii. 406, 407.
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- Sindkheda, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
- Sindkheda, town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 434.
- Sind-Plashin Railway, vi. 312-313.
- Sind-Sāgar Doāb, *doāb* in Punjab, xxii. 434-435.
- Singāhi Bhadaura, town in Kheri District, United Provinces, xxii. 435.
- Singaling, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435.
- Singālilā, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal, xxii. 435.
- Singār Chaori, or 'nuptial hall,' of Rājā Hun, Bhainsrogarh, viii. 40.
- Singār Chaori, temple at Chitor, x. 299.
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- Singhāna, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxii. 435.
- Singhar, Sūmra ruler of Sind, Cutch overrun (end of eleventh century), xi. 78.
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- Singu, township in Mandalay District, Upper Burma, xxi. 12.
- Singu, Myingyan, Burma, petroleum field, iii. 140.
- Singn Min, king of Burma (1776-81), ix. 123.
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- Sinjhoro, *tāluka* in Thor and Pārkar District, Sind, xxiii. 13.
- Sinjrānis, tribe, in Chāgni, Baluchistān, x. 117; Upper Sind Frontier, xxiv. 280.
- Sinnar, *tāluka* in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13.
- Sinnar, historic town with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 13-14.
- Sinor, town with temples and bathing *ghāt* in Baroda, xxiii. 14.
- Sinpynshin pagoda, in Sagaing, Burma, xxi. 355.
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- Sirājganj, town in Pābna District, Eastern Bengal, centre of jute trade, xxiii. 16-17.
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- Sirasgaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār, xxiii. 17.
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- Suhagpore, *tahsil* and village in Rewah State, Central India. See Sobāgpur.
- Suhav Devī, wife of Prithwī Rāj Chauhān, built temple to Siva at Begūn, Rājputāna, vii. 142.
- Suhell, one of Laccadive or Cannanore Islands, xvi. 85.
- Suheli, channel of the Sārdā river, United Provinces, xxii. 103.
- Suhil Deo, last of Somavansi dynasty in Oudh (eleventh century), xix. 279; Sālār Masūd Ghāzī said to have fallen in fighting against (1033), xxiv. 150.
- Suhmā, son of king Bali, vii. 194.
- Suhmā, ancient kingdom of Bengal. See Tāmralipta.
- Suhunmung, Dihingia Rājā, rule in Assam (1497 to 1539), vi. 26, 27; defeated Chutiyās and founded Ahom kingdom, vi. 26.
- Sul Vehār, site of ruined Buddhist tower in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xxiii. 116.
- Sulgām, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Sūja, Rao of Jodhpur (1491-1516), xiv. 193.
- Sujān Chand, founder of Sujānpur Tira, Kāngra, xxiii. 117.
- Sujān Singh, *parwana* of Phūlia granted to, and name changed to Shāhpura (1629), xxii. 223; Shāhpura founded by (1629), xxii. 226.
- Sujān Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1653-72), xix. 244.
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- Sujān Singh, Diwān, *sarad* for Bijū State, Central India, granted to (1823), viii. 191.
- Sujān Singh, honorary magistrate with a pension in Hoshiarpur, xiii. 195.
- Sujāngarh, town in Bikaner State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 116-117.
- Sujānpur, town in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with sugar refinery and shawl industry, xxiii. 117.
- Sujānpur Tira, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, former capital of Katoh chief, xxiii. 117-118.
- Sujāwāl, *taluka* in Karāchi District, Sind, xxiii. 118.
- Suka sapṭati*, the, 'Seventy Stories of a Parrot,' Sanskrit collection of fables or fairy-tales, ii. 252.
- Sukesar, mountain in Shāhpur District, Punjab. See Sakesar.
- Suket, Himālayan State in Punjab, xxiii. 118.
- Sukh Chain, Rājā of Jind descended from, xiv. 166.
- Sukh Deb Rai, rule in Jessore (1729-45), xiv. 93.
- Sūkh Mahāl, palace near Būndi, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
- Sukhāvati-vyūha*, the, Buddhist Sūtra of the Mahāyānist school, translated into Chinese (second century), ii. 260.
- Sukhpāl, submission to Mahmūd of Ghazni (1007-8), li. 352.
- Sukkur, District in Sind, Bombay, xxiii. 118-126; physical aspects, 118-119; history, 120-121; population, 121-122; agriculture, 122-123; forests, 123; trade and communications, 123-124; administration, 124-125; education, 125-126; medical, 126.
- Sukkur, *taluka* in Sukkur District, Sind, xxiii. 126.
- Sukkur, town in Sukkur District, Sind, commanding the passage of the Indus, with railway workshops and boat-building industry, xxiii. 126-128.
- Sukkur canal, Sind, xvi. 141.
- Suklatirtha, sacred village in Broach District, Bombay, xxiii. 129-129.
- Sulaimān, Malik, tomb at Hanūr, Punjab, vi. 414.
- Sulaimān, Mirza, general of Hābar, rule in Badakhshān, vi. 175.
- Sulaimān the Magnificent, attack on Portuguese at Din (1538), ii. 449-450; attack on Aden (1517), v. 12.
- Sulaimān Khān, or Karārānī, king of Bengal (1563-72), ii. 373, vii. 216; moved capital from Mālda to Tanda, xvii. 76, xxii. 211.
- Sulaimān Khel, Pathān tribe on North-West Frontier, expedition against (1878), xix. 209.
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- Sulamani temple, at Pagan, Burma, xix. 313.
- Sulathaubawa, king of Tharckhetra dynasty, said to have founded Pindale, xvii. 277.
- Sule pagoda, Rangoon, Burma, xxi. 216.
- Sulekere, tank in Shimoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 129-130.
- Suliyā, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
- Sulkea, suburb of Howrah city, Bengal. See Sālkhia.
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- Sulliyūr, grant of, on copper (757), ii. 27-28, 59.
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- Sulochana Mudaliyār, built bridge across Tāmbraparni (1844), xxiii. 216.
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- Sulphide of lead. *See* Galena.
- Sulphur, rare in India, iii. 157; found in Almorā, v. 249; Badakhshān, Afghānistān, vi. 176; Baltistān, Kashmir, vi. 264; Bolān Pass, Baluchistān, viii. 265; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 118; Chin Hills, Burma, x. 271; Dehra Dūn, xi. 211; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Godāvari, xii. 291; Kachhi, Baluchistān, xiv. 251; Kohāt, xv. 347; Lār-kāna, Sind, xvi. 141; Naini Tāl, xviii. 329; Nepāl, xix. 50; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 181; Pagan, Burma, xviii. 128; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderabad, xxiii. 43; Thāna, xxiii. 298.
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- Sultānganj, village in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, with temple and ancient remains, xxiii. 130.
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- Sultānpur, District in Fyzābād Division, United Provinces, xxiii. 130-136; physical aspects, 130-131; history, 131-132; population, 132-133; agriculture, 133-134; trade and communications, 135; famine, 135; administration, 135-136; education, 136; medical, 136.
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- Sultānpur, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xxiii. 137-138.
- Sultānpur, historic town in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xxiii. 138.
- Sultānpur, deserted town in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiii. 139-140.
- Sultānpur, village in Kāngra District, Punjab, centre of trade with Tibet, xxiii. 139.
- Sultānpur-Brahmaputra Railway, iii. 372.
- Sulva Sūtras, Sanskrit work of ritual geometry, ii. 265.
- Sumalāris, tribal group in Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111.
- Sumāgarh, peak in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xxi. 245.
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- Sumrū, Begam, wife of Walter Reinhardt (ob. 1836), story of her life, xvii. 255-256, xxii. 106-107; held part of Gurgaon, vii. 403-404; held Jewar till her death (1836), xiv. 102; in Meerut, xvii. 255-256, 261; possessions in Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 86; Pabāsū conferred on, for the support of troops, xiv. 314; at Sardhana, xxii. 105-107.
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- Sunābdeo, hot spring in Bombay. *See* Rām Talao.
- Sunaksephas, boy offered as sacrifice but released by gods, i. 405.
- Sunām, *tahsīl* in Patiala State, Punjab, xxiii. 139.
- Sunām, historic town in Patiala State, Punjab, xxiii. 139-140.
- Sunāmganj, subdivision in Sylhet District, Assam, xxiii. 140.
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- Sundar Singh, first Rājā of Tekāri, Gaya (c. 1739), xxiii. 273.
- Sundara, author of Tamil hymns addressed to Siva, ii. 426.
- Sundara Pāndya, inscription at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 129.
- Sundaramūrti Nāyanār, Tamil Saiva poet (seventh century), ii. 330.
- Sundarbans, tract of forest and swamp, forming southernmost part of Gangetic delta, xxiii. 140-145; physical aspects, 140-141; history, 141-142; population, 142-143; agriculture, 143; forests, 143; trade and communications, 143; administration, 143-145; botany, i. 182-184; zoology, i. 231; forests, iii. 103.
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- Sundoor, State in Madras. *See* Sandūr.
- Sunel, historic town in Indore State, Central India, xxiii. 145-146.
- Sunet, ruins in Ludhiāna District, Punjab, xxiii. 146; seals, ii. 38.
- Sung Yun, Chinese pilgrim, visit to Peshāwar (520), xx. 114.
- Sunga dynasty, ii. 45, 55; in Central India, ix. 335; United Provinces, xxiv. 148.

Sunnis, sect of Islām, dominant among Indian Muhammadans, i. 438; in Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 48; Bengal, vii. 235; Bombay Presidency, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315; Jhalawān, Baluchistān, xiv. 111; Las Bela, Baluchistān, xvi. 146; Loralai, Baluchistān, xvi. 175; Madras Presidency, xvi. 264; Makrān, Baluchistān, xvii. 48; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxii. 99; Sibi, Baluchistān, xxii. 339; United Provinces, xxiv. 172.

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Supayāgyi, king Thibaw's queen, xvii. 141.

Supayālāt, king Thibaw's favourite queen, monastery built by, xvii. 143.

Supaul, subdivision in Bhāgalpur District, Bengal, xxiii. 148.

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Supreme Courts, now merged in the High Courts, iv. 144-146.

Sūr Chandra Singh, Rājā of Manipur (1886-90), xvii. 187.

Sūr Dās, blind bard of Agra, author of the *Sūr-sāgar*, in the Brāj Bhāshā dialect of Western Hindī, ii. 422-423.

Sūr Pratāp Deo, Rājā of Patnā (*ob.* 1878), xx. 71.

Sūr Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1595-1620), xiv. 184; built Moti Mahal, xiv. 199.

Surada, *zamindārī tahsil* in Ganjām District, Madras, xxiii. 148.

Surahā Tāl, lake in Balliā District, United Provinces, xxiii. 148-149.

Sūraj Kund, tank in Gwalior fort, xii. 443; Meerut, xvii. 265.

Surāj Mal, Rao of Būndi (middle of sixteenth century), took Kotah, xiv. 412; fell in battle against Ratan Singh II of Mewār, xxiv. 89.

Sūraj Mal, founder of Jāt power at Bharatpur (1733-63), viii. 75-76, xii. 221, xviii. 64-65, xxi. 312; took Agra with Surarū (1761), v. 83, viii. 76; took Koil (1757), v. 210; Pratāp Singh entered service of, v. 256; captured old fort of Bharatpur from Khem Karan (1733), viii. 76; sacked Delhi (1753), and repelled attack of Holkar and Jaipur (1754), viii. 76; invaded Dholpur (1761), xi. 323; built palaces at Dig,

xi. 344; buildings at Gobardhan in memory of, xii. 280; in Gurgaon, xii. 403; erected buildings at Hodal, xiii. 158; took Jhajjar, xiv. 108; resumed Khurja, xv. 297; dispossessed Puhop Singh of Mursān, xviii. 44; built mud fort at Rājākhera, xxi. 65; sacked Shāhdara, xxii. 200.

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Sūraj Mal, Rānā, founder of Barwāha (1678), vii. 90.

Sūraj Sen, traditional founder of Gwalior fort, xii. 439.

Sūroj Sen, chief of Mandi (*ob.* 1648), xvii. 153-154.

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Sūrajgarh, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xxiii. 149.

Surajī Rao Nimbālkar, of Yāval, Lasur fort taken but given up to Alaf Khān (early nineteenth century), xvi. 153.

Sūrana, Telugu author (1560), ii. 437.

Sūrandai, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiii. 149.

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Sūrāpur, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, former capital, xxiii. 149.

Sūrasena, ancient name of a tract of country in Northern India, round Multā, xxiii. 149-150.

Surāshtra, Sanskrit name for Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 150.

Surat, District in Bombay, xxiii. 150-164; physical aspects, 150-153; history, 153-157; population, 157-158; agriculture, 158-160; forests, 160; minerals, 160; trade and communications, 160-161; famine, 161-162; administration, 162-163; education, 163; medical, 163-164.

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- Sūrat Singh Lodhī, Rao, rebels in Narsinghpur resisted by (1857), xviii. 387.
- Sūrat Singh, Thākur, present chief of Tharoch, Punjab, xxiii. 316.
- Sūratgarh, town in Bikaner State, Rāj. ut-āna, xxiii. 169.
- Sūrdeo, Rājā of Chhattisgarh (c. 1000), viii. 223.
- Surendra Bikram Sab, Mahārājā of Nepāl (1846-81), xix. 36.
- Surendra Sāh, pretender to Sambalpur, disturbances by (1857-64), xxii. 7-8.
- Sureras, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, xix. 166.
- Surgāna, petty State in Nāsik District, Bombay, xxiii. 169-170.
- Surgujā, feudatory State in Central Provinces, transferred from Chotā Nāgpur in 1905, xxiii. 170-174; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
- Sūrj, subdivision in Birbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
- Sūri, head-quarters of Birbhūm District, Bengal, xxiii. 174.
- Sūri, or Sūr, dynasty (1540-55), founded by Sher Shāh, Sūr, ii. 395-397; coins of, ii. 145-146; Farrukhābād under, xii. 64; Lucknow under, xvi. 189. *See also* Sher Shāh, Sūr.
- Surlipet, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderabad, xxiii. 174.
- Suribān, village in Rāmdurg State, Bombay, scene of Mr. Manson's murder (1858), xxiii. 174-175.
- Surlindar Bikram Parkāsh, present Rājā of Sirmūr (1898), xxiii. 24.
- Sūrjan, Rao, chief of Bāndi (1554), ix. 80; in possession of Ranthambhor, ix. 80.
- Sūrjya Kānta Achārjya, Mahārājā, presented water-supply to Nasirābād, Dacca, xviii. 414.
- Surmā, river of Assam, xxiii. 175-176.
- Surmā Valley and Hill Districts, Division of Assam, xxiii. 177; density of population, i. 451.
- Surman, embassy to Delhi (1715-7), ii. 462.
- Sursāgar, tank in Baroda, vii. 82.
- Nursati, river in Punjab. *See* Saraswatī.
- Surthān, Rao of Sirohi (early seventeenth century), xxiii. 30-31.
- Surul, village in Birbhūm District, Bengal, former commercial residency, xxiii. 177-178.
- Survey instruments, manufactured at Māler Kotla, Punjab, xvii. 86.
- Survey schools, Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 237; Dacca, xi. 115, 119; Hanthawaddy, Burma, xiii. 38.
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- Susang, Mahārājā of, Durgāpur site of palace, xi. 386.
- Sūsīs, striped cloths, used for women's trousers, iii. 198, 199, 200; manufactured at Batāla, Gurdāspur, vii. 133; Hāla, Sind, xiii. 9; Hyderabad, Sind, xiii. 318; Talagang, Attock, xviii. 207.
- Susruta, Sanskrit medical author and surgeon (second century), ii. 266, iv. 457.
- Susania, hill in Hānkurā District, Bengal, xxiii. 178.
- Suswā river, legendary origin, xi. 212.
- Sutārs, carpenters, in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 384; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 250; Sātara, xxii. 121.
- Sutaungbyi, pagoda in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 231; Madaya, Burma, xvii. 128; Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 278.
- Sutaungya, pagoda in Madaya, Burma, xvii. 128.

Suthālia, *thakurāt* in Ilhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xxiii. 178.
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 Sutlej, one of the five rivers of the Punjab, xxiii. 178-179; course, i. 31; river deposits, i. 101.
 Sutlej Canals, Upper, Imperial system of four inundation canals in Punjab, iii. 332, 333-334, xxiii. 179-181.
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Sūtras, the, last phase of Vedic literature (500-200 B.C.), ii. 209, 232-233.
 Sutta, Bhil chief, driven from Suth by Rājputs (c. 1255), xxiii. 147.
Sutta-pitaka, the, discourses of Buddha, part of the Pāli canon, ii. 259.
 Sutulpha, Ahom king, murdered by Chuti-yā (1376), vi. 26.
 Suvāli, or Swally, historic seaport of Surat, Bombay, xxiii. 182.
 Savanna Bhūmi, legendary area in Lower Burma. *See* Thaton Town.
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 Suvarnāvati, river in Mysore. *See* Honnūhole.
 Suvarneshwar, temple of, at Halsi, Belgaum, xlii. 12.
 Svāmi Rājā, Chalukya chief, rising in the Konkan led by, crushed by Mangalesa (i. 600), ii. 317.
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 Swāmi Kārtik, temple at Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
 Swāmi Nārāyan, or Sahajānand, religious reformer (early nineteenth century), born at Chhapā, Gonda, x. 196; died at Gadhada, Kāthiāwār (1830), xii. 120; temple at Ahmadābād, v. 108; Mull, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 21.
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 Swāt, river of North-West Frontier Province, xxiii. 187.
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- Syām Singh, present Mahārājwāl of Jaisalmer (1891), xiv. 4.
- Syām Sundār, Rājā of Jessore (1745), xiv. 93.
- Syām Sundar, image of, in temple at Khardah, Twenty-four Parganas, vi. 251.
- Syāma Charan Law Eye Hospital, Calcutta, ix. 285.
- Syāmbāzār, village in Hooghly District, Bengal, centre of trade in *tasar* silk, xxiii. 189.
- Syāmnagar, village in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, with Sanskrit college, xxiii. 189.
- Sydapet, subdivision and town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Saidapet.
- Syenite, found in Coorg, xi. 5; Gayā, xii. 203; Junāgarh, Kāthiāwār, xiv. 236; Mandlā, xvii. 159; Southern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 256.
- Sykes, Captain, Harischandragarh, Ahmadnagar, taken by (1818), xiii. 56.
- Sylhet, District in Assam, xxiii. 189-201; physical aspects, 189-191; history, 191-192; population, 192-194; agriculture, 194-195; forests, 195; trade and communications, 195-197; famine, 197-198; administration, 198-200; education, 200; medical, 200-201; meteorology, i. 142; language, i. 377; tea cultivation, iii. 59.
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- Sylhet, town in Sylhet District, Assam, with a college and four printing presses, xxiii. 202-203.
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- Symons, General Penn, operations in Burma, Lower Chindwin District (1887), x. 230; Sagaing (1888), xxi. 354.
- Synteng, language spoken in Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xv. 257.
- Syntenga, Indo-Chinese tribe, in Jowai, Jaintiā Hills, Assam, xiv. 204, 257, 261; raids on the plains (end of eighteenth century), xv. 255-256; risings in Jaintiā Hills (1860 and 1863), xv. 256.
- Syriam, early European factory in Burma, xiii. 28.
- Syrian Church, establishment in India, i. 441-442; Cochin, x. 345-346; Travancore, xxiv. 9.
- Syro-Roman Church, in Changanācheri, Travancore, x. 170.
- Szi Lepai, language of the Kachin group, i. 394.
- Szis, tribe in Burma, ix. 139; Myitkyinā, xviii. 139.

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- Ta Awng, Wa chief of Manglon, Burma, xvii. 179.
- Ta Paw, said to have founded village on site of Rangoon (585 B.C.), xvi. 214.
- Ta Thsin, Deccan known to Fa Hien as (fifth century), xi. 207.
- Tabaung feast, at the Shwezayan pagoda, Burma, xvii. 128.
- Tabayin, township in Shwebo District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.
- Tabinshweti, king of Toungoo, conquered Pegu, Prome, and Martaban, xxiii. 423; siege and capture of Pegu (1534), xx. 86.
- Tabir, Shaikh. *See* Uderolal, Shaikh.
- Table Island, lighthouse in Hanthawaddy District, Burma, xiii. 36-37.
- Table-cloths, manufactured at Fatwā, Patna, xii. 86; Hardoi, xiii. 48; Raichūr, Hyderabad, xxi. 41; Sandila, Hardoi, xxii. 31.
- Tablets, inscribed with votive offerings, ii. 37-38; at Gangu, ii. 25.
- Tabo, tribe in Andamans, v. 360.
- Tacchāyiris, carpenters in Coorg, xi. 28.
- Tada-u, township in Sagaing District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 203.
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- Tādpatrī, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 203-204.
- Tādpatrī, trading town with temples in Anantapur District, Madras, xxiii. 204.
- Tagara, ancient name of Thair or Ter, in Osmānābād District, Hyderabad, xxiii. 204; modern identification, ii. 80-81, 82.
- Tagās, agricultural caste in Northern India, Bijnor, viii. 196; Delhi, xi. 226; Karnāl, xv. 51; Meerut, xvii. 254, 257; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 87; Sahāranpur, xxi. 372.
- Tagaung, township in Ruby Mines District, Upper Burma, xxiii. 204-205.

- Tagaung, pagoda in Bassein, Burma, vii. 109.
- Tagi Rājā, chief of Kapās-chor tribe, disturbances in Akā Hills, Assam (1829-41), v. 177.
- Tahan Pāl, builder of Tahangarh and founder of Karauli State (c. 1058), xv. 26.
- Tāhar Khān Nāhar, tomb at Sitpur, Muzaffargarh, xxiii. 62.
- Tahmāsp, Safawi king, aid obtained from, by Humāyūn to recover Kandahār (1544-5), ii. 397.
- Taht Hazāra, ancient name of Chach, x. 115.
- Tai, group of languages including Siamese and Shan, i. 394.
- Tai Loi, tribe in Burma, ix. 141.
- Tai race, represented in Assam by the Ahoms, vi. 44; invasion of Indo-China by, xxii. 233-234; Northern Shan States, Burma, xxii. 237.
- Taikkala, ancient capital in Thaton District, Lower Burma, xviii. 205.
- Taikkyl, township in Hanthawaddy District, Lower Burma, xxiii. 205.
- Taiktaw, Buddhist monastery at Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 143.
- Taila II (973-4-996-7), descendant and restorer of Western Chālukyan dynasty and dominion, ii. 333-335, viii. 281-282, xviii. 171.
- Taila III, Western Chālukyan king (1150-6), ii. 338; said to have been captured by Froda Rājā of Warangal, xv. 358.
- Taillandier, French Jesuit, Nicobars mentioned by (1711), xix. 64.
- Taimanis, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Ghor, xii. 234; Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Taimūr, Mongol invader of India. *See* Timūr.
- Taimūris, Persian-speaking nomadic tribe in Afghānistān, included among the Chahār Aimāks, v. 47; in Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Taingapatam, port in Travancore State, Madras, xxiii. 205.
- Tair Shāh, chief of Nagar, Gilgit (middle of nineteenth century), xii. 239.
- Tai-rong, language of the Tai group, i. 394.
- Tais, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54; Kaira, xiv. 279.
- Tāj Khān, Pathān adventurer, made governor of Dongarāl, Seoni (c. 1700), xxii. 167.
- Tāj Mahal, at Agra, ii. 127, iii. 150, v. 86-88; at Bhopāl, viii. 144.
- Tāj Muhammad, Baloch chief, Bahādurgarh given to (1754), vi. 194.
- Tāj Muhammad Zarak Zai, leader of tribesmen in Jhalawān, Baluchistān (c. 1860), xiv. 110.
- Tajiks, or 'strangers,' Persian-speaking race, in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Badakshān, vi. 175; Ghor, xii. 234; Hindu Kush, xii. 138; Istāllīf, xiii. 371; Jalālābād, xiv. 12; Kābul, xiv. 241; Lash-Jawain, xvi. 150; Rnštāk, xxi. 343; Tashknurghān, xxiii. 253.
- Tājpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, residence of a Tagā *samīn-dār*, xxiii. 206.
- Tājpurī, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiii. 206.
- Tāj ud-dīn Yalduz, Turkī slave, struggles in Punjab after death of Muhammad Ghori (1206), xx. 264; in valley of Indus (1206-15), xix. 151; capital at Kurram, xvi. 49; contests for Lahore (1206), ii. 358, 369, xvi. 107, xx. 264; defeated near Tarain by Shams-ud-dīn Altamsh (1216), xxii. 390.
- Tāj-ul-Masajid, mosque at Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 144.
- Takatu, peak in Baluchistān, ix. 14.
- Takht Singh, chief of Ahmadnagar, and afterwards Mahārājā of Jodhpur (1843-73), v. 126, xiii. 326, xiv. 187.
- Takht-i-Bhai ruins, in Yūsufzai, North-West Frontier, xiv. 445; inscription, ii. 5, 56.
- Takht-i-Rustam, caves in Afghānistān, v. 45, 68.
- Takht-i-Sulaimān, or 'Solomon's throne,' peak and shrine in North-West Frontier Province, xviii. 99, 129, 206.
- Takht-i-Sulaimān, hill near Srīnagar, Kashmir, xxiii. 99.
- Takht-i-Sulaimān, mosque on Alamgir Hill, Assia range, Bengal, v. 204.
- Tāki, town in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, xviii. 206.
- Takkala, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
- Takkars, council of elders in Coorg, xi. 25.
- Takkarua. *See* Mālumia.
- Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
- Takola, Taikkala identified with, xxiii. 205.
- Tākra, name of script for writing Chambālī, the dialect of Chamba, Punjab, x. 130.
- Tāl State, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xxiii. 206.
- Tāl, town in Jaora State, Central India, xxiii. 206-207.
- Tāl, cultivated in Amreli, Baroda, v. 317; Baroda, vii. 80, 81; Kadi, Baroda, xiv.

- 257; Okhāmāṇḍal, Baroda, xix. 236; Pādra, Baroda, xix. 310.
- Tāl Katora tank, at Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 400.
- Talab Faiz Khān, Pataudi State, Punjab, granted to, by Lord Lake (1806), xv. 27.
- Talacheri, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Tellicherry.
- Talagang, *tahsil* in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
- Tālāgaon, town in Amraoti District, Berār. *See* Talegaon.
- Tālāgunda, village with inscriptions in Simoga District, Mysore, xxiii. 207.
- Talaing, language of the Mon family, spoken in Pegu, i. 386, 390.
- Talaing nation and kingdom, continual strife with the Burmans and vicissitudes of success and defeat, ix. 121-122, xxiii. 208; in Amherst, v. 294-295; Ava captured (1752), vi. 152; in Bassein, vii. 108; defeated at Bassein by Alaungpaya (1755), vii. 118; revolt against Burmans (1827), ix. 125, in Hanthawaddy, xiii. 30; Henzada, xiii. 103; Myanaung founded by (c. 1250), xviii. 108; Pegu capital of, x. 86, 88; established in Pegu (573), xx. 96; conquered in Prome by Alaungpaya, xx. 220; P'us of Prome defeated, xv. 221; in Tavoy, xxiii. 260.
- Talaing Karens, name of the Pwo tribe, Burma, xv. 37.
- Talainggyaung, quarter in Bassein town, Burma, vii. 117.
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- Talamba, ancient town in Multān District, Punjab, xxiii. 211.
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- Talegaon-Dhamdhare, village in Poona District, Bombay, residence of the Marāṭhā family of Dhamdhare, xxiii. 213.
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- Tālikotā, battle of (1565), and overthrow of Vijayanagar kingdom, ii. 347, 386, v. 339, vii. 148, 149, 161, x. 169, xiii. 223, 238, xxiv. 6.
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- Thamin. Burmese name of brow-antlered deer. *See* Deer, brow-antlered.
- Thamudarit, founder of kingdom of Pagan, xviii. 122.
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- Tiruvālūr, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with temple and inscription, xxiii. 400.
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- Trinetra, king. *See* Mulkanna.
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- Trlpaty, town in North Arcot District, Madras. *See* Tirupati.
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- Tumkūr, town in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 59.
- Tumsar, town in Bhandāra District, Central Provinces, with trade and industries, xxiv. 59-60.
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- Tunāwal, tract in North-West Frontier Province. *See* Tanāwal.
- Tūndla, railway junction in Agra District, United Provinces, xxiv. 60.
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- Turbhen, port in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Trombay.
- Tūri, dialect of the Kherwāri language of the Dravidian family, i. 383.
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- Urd* or *māsh*, a pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*), iii. 98; cultivated in Bengal, vii. 245; Bhopāl, viii. 134; Bijāwar, viii. 190; Jobat, xiv. 178; Gayā, xii. 201; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 91; Hyderābād State, xiii. 254; Rānchī, xxi. 204. *See also* *Māsh*.
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- Urdū, name for the Persianized form of Hindostāni or Western Hindi, written in a modified form of the Persian character, and spoken by Muhammadans, i. 365-367; spoken in Akola, Berār, v. 183; Amraoli, Berār, v. 309; Bāsim, Berār, vii. 98; Bhandāra, viii. 63; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 133; Bīdar, Hyderābād, viii. 165; Calcutta, ix. 268; Chamba, Punjab, x. 130; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Gulbarga, Hyderābād, xii. 377; Gurgaon, xii. 405; Gwalior, Central India, xii. 427-428; Hyderābād State, xiii. 246; Karimnagar, Hyderābād, xv. 42; Lahore, xvi. 98; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Nāgpur, xviii. 309; Narsinghpur, xviii. 388; Port Blair, Andamans, xx. 200; Saugor, xxii. 146; Seoni, xxii. 168; Tonk, Rājputāna, xxiii. 410; United Provinces, xxiv. 168, 169; Wardhā, xxiv. 368-369; Wān, Berār, xxiv. 392. *See also* Hindustāni.
- Urdū literature, ii. 419-430.
- Urial* or *shā*, wild sheep (*Ovis vignei*), i. 233; in Afghānistān, v. 33; Attock, vi. 132; Bannu, vi. 393; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 261; Jhelum, xiv. 151; Kāfiristān, Afghānistān, xiv. 270; Miānwāli, xvii. 317-318; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 146; Punjab, xx. 255; Shāhpur, xxii. 212; Southern Wāziristān, xxiv. 381.
- Urīgām, or Ooregum, village in Kolār District, Mysore, with gold-mine, xxiv. 286.
- Urmar, town in Hoshīarpur District, Punjab. *See* Tānda-Urmar.
- Urmars of Kaniguram, tribe in Southern

- Wazīristān, North-West Frontier, xxiv. 383.
- Urmston, Captain, surprised and killed by Gōjar dependants of the Akazal (1888), viii. 252.
- Urs Khwāja Sāhib, festival held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148.
- Urs *melā*, festival held at Ajmer, v. 171-172.
- Urūkhāra, sailor caste. *See* Mālumis.
- Urun-Islāmpur, twin towns in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 286.
- Urwāhī Gate, in Gwalior fort, xii. 441.
- Usār tracts. *See* Reh.
- Ushas, Vedic goddess of dawn, ii. 215.
- Ushavadāta, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47, 57.
- Uskā, trading town in Bastī District, United Provinces, xxiv. 287.
- Usmān, Saiyid, mosque and tomb at Ahmadābād, ii. 196, v. 108.
- Usmānābād, District and town in Hyderābād State. *See* Osmānābād.
- Usmānnagar, *tāluk* in Nānder District, Hyderābād State. *See* Osmānnagar.
- Usri Gate, in Ajmer fort, v. 172.
- Utakamand, *tāluk* and town in Nilgiri District, Madras. *See* Ootacamund.
- Utangan, river of Rājputāna and the United Provinces. *See* Bāngangā.
- Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal. *See* Uttarpāra.
- Utātūr stage in geology of Coromandel Coast, i. 78-79.
- Utmān Bulak, old name of Swābī *tahsīl*, Peshāwar District, North West Frontier Province, xxiv. 287.
- Utmān Khel, mountainous tract in North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 287.
- Utmān Khel, Afghān tribe, expeditions against (1849, 1852, 1866, 1878, 1897), xix. 158, 208, 209, 210, xxiii. 185; in Tangi, xxiii. 225; Utmān Khel, xxiv. 287.
- Utmānzai, section of Wazīrs in Bannu, vi. 396.
- Utraulā, *tahsīl* in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 287-288.
- Utraulā, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 288; pottery, iii. 244.
- Uttamapālaiyam, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttangarai, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttara, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkala, xxiii. 205; sent to Suvanna Bhūmi, and said to have landed at Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 341.
- Uttara Pinākini, river of Madras. *See* Penner.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289.
- Uttarapurāna, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22.
- Uttara-rāma-charita, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Uttaramerūr.
- Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thāna and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
- Uyyakondāntirumalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289-290.
- Uzbegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Mazār-i-Sharīf, xvii. 245; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.
- Uzina Kyaikpadaw pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295. xviii. 6.

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- Vaccination, ii. 478-479; statistics, iv. 80. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article under Medical.
- Vaccine depôt, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 288.
- Vāchhiputa-Dhanabhūti, builder of gateway at Bharaut, ii. 45.
- Vāda, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xviii. 203.
- Vadagas, tribe. *See* Badagas.
- Vadakara, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Badagara.
- Vadakku Valliyūr, town with temple in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 291.
- Vajaku Viravanallūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Viravanallūr.
- Vadakunnāthan, temple at Trichūr. Cochin, xxiv. 48.
- Vadāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, ancient town in Idar State, Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.
- Vādāsinor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. *See* Bālāsinor.
- Vadāvli, *tāluka* in Kādī prān', Baroda, xxiv. 291.
- Vaddars, professional diggers, in Central India, iii. 15; Bijāpur Agency, xviii. 174, 179; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Kolāba,

- xv. 360. *See also* Oddes, Ods, and Woddas.
- Vādhela, Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, formerly held by, xv. 220.
- Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147.
- Vādī, capital of Śāvaṇtvādī State, Bombay, with beautiful lake, xxiv. 291-292.
- Vādī Ratnāgiri. *See* Joliba's Hill.
- Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
- Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
- Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 292-293.
- Vadod, petty State in Gohelwār *prant*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 293.
- Vadod, petty State in Jhalawār *prant*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 293.
- Vāghbata the Elder, Sanskrit medical writer (c. 600), ii. 266.
- Vāgyas, attendants of Śiva, customs of, at Guddguddāpur fair, Dhārwar, xii. 346.
- Vāgh Rājās, Mehilpur assigned to (c. 1740), confiscated (1817), xvii. 270.
- Vāghela Chamansingh of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghela Khānji of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghelās, branch of Solanki Rājputs. *See* Baghels.
- Vāghvadi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgī, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
- Vāgra, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, xxiv. 293.
- Vaidyadeva, king of Prāgyotisha, Kamauli plates of, ii. 33.
- Vaidyadeva, 1st al general, rule in Assam, vi. 25.
- Vaigai, river in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 293-294.
- Vaijanāth, temple at Sarā, Kaira, xvii. 109.
- Vaijāpur, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijāpur, town in Aurangābād District, Hyderabad, with Muhammadan tomb, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijayantī, Sanskrit dictionary by Yādavaprakāsa (eleventh century), ii. 264.
- Vaijo Khasia of Mitlala, Viro Nāja aided Valas of Bagasra in their feud against Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
- Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
- Vaikratantra of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.
- Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Srirangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 109.
- Vaikuṇtha Perumāl, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Vainiwāl, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.
- Vairāg, village in Sholapur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.
- Vairāgya-sataka, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhartṛhari, ii. 252.
- Vairāta, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bairāt.
- Vairisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwa, moved capital to Dhār (end of ninth century), xi. 293.
- Vairovāl, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiv. 294.
- Vaisālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294-295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
- Vaiseshika, Sanskrit system of atomistic philosophy, ii. 255.
- Vaishnava monasteries, at Savanūr, Bombay, xvii. 157; Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82. *See also* Mathas.
- Vaishnava temples. *See* Vishnu, Temples of.
- Vaishnavas, Hindu sect, followers of Vishnu, in India generally, i. 423-428; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 234; Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xii. 388; Kātwā, Burdwān, sacred to, xv. 190; pilgrimages to Khariāh, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Madras, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 203; Nadiā (Baishnabs), xviii. 276; Punjab, xx. 290; United Provinces, xxiv. 171.
- Vaishnavism, i. 423-428; characteristics, 423; its gods, 423; growth of, 424; its reformers and popularizers, 425-426; sects and developments, 426; modern reform, 427-428.
- Vaisya, one of the four original castes or groups, the trading and agricultural classes, i. 332; during Brāhmanical period regarded as mere supporters of the expenses of the sacrificial system, i. 407; trading caste in Hyderābād State, xiii. 247.
- Vaisya or Bais dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xxii. 305.
- Vaitalā *devi*, temple at Jhubaneswar, Orissa, vii. 150.
- Vaivasvat, the sun, Śūrajāmsi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
- Vajās, branch of the Kāthor Rājputs, rule at Somañāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
- Vajuria, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xvi. 290, xxiv. 295.
- Vajra Makuta Rāya, Ratnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.

- Vajrabai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
- Vajrapāni, Bodhi-sattva images in Pāndu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
- Vajra-varāhi, Tāntrie goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
- Vajsur Khāchar, chief of Jaudan, Kāthiāwār (c. 1800), xiv. 66.
- Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 339.
- Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpurā plateau, xxii. 166-167.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 295.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
- Vakkaleri, inscribed plates, ii. 27-28, 59.
- Vakkaligas, Kanarese cultivating caste, in Coimbatore, x. 360-361. *See also* Wokkaligas.
- Vāl, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xi. 362; Surat, xxi. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Vala, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 165, xxiv. 295-296.
- Vala, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, former capital of the Vallabhi dynasty, xxiv. 296.
- Valaiyans, caste, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233.
- Vālam, town in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 296.
- Vālans, artisans, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
- Valarpattanam, village and river in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 296-297.
- Valas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagnara, vi. 182; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.
- Valāna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
- Vālavachān, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmiki, xxiv. 297.
- Valiyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vallabhāchārya, Telugu Brāhman, settled at Muttra, founder of the cult and literature of Krishna (1479-1531), ii. 421; residence at Benares, vii. 193; temple founded by, at Kherālu, Baroda, xv. 268; head-quarters at Gokul, xvi. 428; placed image of Krishna in temple at Muttra (1495), xviii. 415.
- Vallabhāchāryas, erotic Vaishnava sect, i. 426; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307.
- Vallabha-deva, poet-king, headed revival of Tamil literature (end of sixteenth century), ii. 435.
- Vallabhi dynasty (c. 480-790), dominant in Gujārāt, viii. 280; suzerain over Berār, vii. 366; in Cutch, xi. 77; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175.
- Vallam, town with fort and temple in Tanjore District, Madras, usual residence of Collector, xxiv. 297.
- Valle, Della, Italian traveller (early seventeenth century), mention of queen of Olaya, xxiv. 115.
- Vallimalai, inscription, ii. 55.
- Valliyūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Vadakku Valliyūr.
- Vālmikanāthar, temple at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195.
- Vālmiki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avanti, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāra, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpon Ghāt, Dinājpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
- Valuvanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Walavanād.
- Vālva, *tāluka* in Sātara District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
- Vālva, village in Sātara District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
- Vāmana, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
- Vāmansthali, ancient city near Girnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Vāmbori, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwarī traders, xxiv. 298.
- Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8-11.
- Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānājī Panditar, erected fort in Pattukkottai in honour of Shāhji (1686-7), xx. 76.
- Vanāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānamāmalai Jir, head priest of Tengalai sect, *math* at Nānguneri, Tinnevely, xviii. 364.
- Vanarājā, founder of Auhilvāda, Gujārāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpar, xix. 354.
- Vanavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay. *See* Banavāsi.
- Vāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
- Vanga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
- Vāngadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.
- Vāni Vilāsa Veda Śāstra Pāthśāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
- Vānis, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

- Vāniyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298-299.
- Vāniyana, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
- Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. *See* Banjārās.
- Vanjbas, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54.
- Vānkāner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Wānkāner.
- Vānkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.
- Vānmāla, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 299.
- Vaunānkull, washerman's pond, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
- Vanod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56; residence at Bārasat turned into jail, vi. 430.
- Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochun, refused to surrender Cochun to British (1795), x. 355.
- Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
- Vanthli, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and ironwork, xxiv. 299.
- Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
- Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230.
- Varadarājaswāmi, Vaishnava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Varāgām, petty State in Mahi Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.
- Varagu, a small millet (*Paspalum srirobiculatum*), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; Madura, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. *See also* Kodon.
- Varāha Avatār, Boar incarnation of Vishnu, xxiv. 109; image at Ahsai, Gayā, v. 69; at Eran, Saugor, xii. 25.
- Varāha-mihira, Sanskrit astronomer and geographer (*ob.* 587), ii. 266; mention of people of Konkan, xv. 394; extent of Madhya Desa according to, xvi. 234; mention of Magadha, xvi. 409; of Panchālas, xix. 378; of Saurasenas, xxiii. 150.
- Varāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Varāhi Devī, block of granite at Devi Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.
- Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bārahmūla, Kashnūr, vi. 428.
- Varāhnarsingh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12-13.
- Varānasī, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.
- Varangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.
- Vardhamān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.
- Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (*c.* 599-527 B.C.), i. 414.
- Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
- Vari, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadli, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Katnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātara, xxii. 122; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Variga, a small millet (*Panicum pilosum*), cultivated in Nellore, xix. 14.
- Varkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Vāllis, hill tribe in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; the Dāngs, xi. 146; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Tungār hill, Thāna, xxiv. 62.
- Varnish industry, iii. 176.
- Varnol Māl, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Moti, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xvi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Nāni, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxiv. 300.
- Vaisora, petty State in Mahi Kānthā, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Varthema, Ludovico de, visited Aden (1503), v. 12; Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170.
- Varttikas, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Kātyāyana, ii. 263.
- Varttirāyiruppu, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.
- Varvāl-Rājura, taluk in Bidar District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 300.
- Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Basscin.
- Vāsan Sewada, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsan Virpui, petty State in Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vasanta or Pudu Mantapam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
- Vasantamma, or Vasantikā Devī, local reputation at Angadi, Mysore, v. 374.
- Vasāvad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsavadattā, Sanskrit romance by Subandhu (*c.* 600), ii. 241.
- Vasishtha, legendary dispute with Vishvāmitra, xv. 63.
- Vasishthkund, basin at Devaprayāg, Tehri, xi. 274.
- Vasithiputa-Pulumāyi, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

- Vāsna**, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xlv. 300.
- Vāso**, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300-301.
- Vāsota**, historic hill-fort in Sātara District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301.
- Vastāra**, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 301-302.
- Vastupāla**, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Tejapāla, v. 6-7; Jain temple erected by, at Gīrnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.
- Vasudeo Balwant Phadke**, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879), xix. 391.
- Vāsudeo Pandit**, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (c. 1790), xvii. 161.
- Vāsudeva** or **Vasushka**, Kushan king (c. 185-225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in Kashmir, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149-150; Punjab, xx. 262.
- Vasukalpa Kesari**, monuments on Ratnā-giri hill ascribed to, xxi. 258.
- Vāsuki**, king, cured of leprosy by bathing in a pool at Bāsim, Berār, vii. 104.
- Vāsuki shrine**. See **Vāsangi**.
- Vasuladatta**, daughter of Pajjota, elopement and marriage with king Udena, xxiv. 113.
- Vāsurna**, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.
- Vasushka**, Kushan king. See **Vāsudeva**.
- Vāta**, god of wind. See **Vāyu**.
- Vatana**, peas (*Pisum sativum*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.
- Vatva**, chief of the Gūrjaras, ruled from Gujarāt to Bengal, driven into Mārwar (c. 800), ix. 337.
- Vaughan**, Major J. L., expedition against British villages in the Yūsufzai border (1857), xix. 208.
- Vaux**, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (ob. 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxiii. 157.
- Vāv**, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
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Wūn, town in Wūn District, Berār, xxiv. 398.

Wundalli, gold-mines, iii. 142.

Wundwin, township in Meiktila District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 398-399.

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Wuntho, subdivision and township in Kathā District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 399.

Wynaad, highland subdivision and *tālūk* in Malabar District, Madras, with plantations of coffee, tea, and pepper, xxiv. 399-400.

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- Yadanamyizun pagoda, Mandalay, Burma, xvii. 142-143.
- Yādavaprakāśa, author of Sanskrit dictionary (c. 1050), ii. 264; teacher of the Advaita system of philosophy, xxiii. 106.
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- Yādgīr, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 400.
- Yādiki, town in Anantapur District, Madras, with weaving industry, xxiv. 400-401.
- Yadugiri, peak near Seringapatam, Mysore, xxii. 179.
- Yahows, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273.
- Yajna sacrifices, performed by Brahmins at Pushkar, xxi. 1.
- Yājñavalkya, the, Sanskrit law-book (c. 350), ii. 262.
- Yajurveda, the, i. 402-403, ii. 227-229; written in Kurukshetra, ii. 227; its six recensions, ii. 228; its character, ii. 228-229.
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- Yakhān Pain, ancient city in Afghānistān, v. 44.
- Yaks, wild and domesticated (*Bos grunniens*), i. 231, 232; Almorā, v. 245; Ladākh, Kashmir, xvi. 89.
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- Yakūb Khān, Amir of Afghānistān, v. 40, xiv. 376; Treaty of Gandamak with (1879), ii. 518; after massacre of Cavagnari, abdicated and deported to India, ii. 518.
- Yakub Khān, last of the Chakk rulers of Kashmir, conquered by Akbar (1586), xv. 93.
- Yakūt, Mir, Dīwān at Peshāwar, sent to suppress a revolt in Tirāh (1658), xxiii. 389.
- Yakūt Khān, founded Aliganj, and killed in battle with the Rohillas (1748), v. 207.
- Yakūt Khān, traditional founder of Kāsganj, xv. 70.
- Yākūtpura, suburb of Hyderābād city, xiii. 310.
- Yale, Elihu, Governor of Madras, supposed to have given name to Fort St David, xii. 102.
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- Yamai, temple of, on Jotiba's Hill, Kolhāpur, xiv. 203.
- Yamaingsithu, king, Shwemale pagoda, Burma, built by, xvii. 128.
- Yamethin, District in Meiktila Division, Upper Burma, xxiv. 401-411; physical aspects, 401-402; history, 402-403; population, 403-405; agriculture, 405-407; forests, 407; trade and communications, 407-408; famine, 408-409; administration, 409-411; education, 410-411; medical, 411.
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- Yamethin, trading town in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 411-412.
- Yamkanmardi, town in Belgaum District, Bombay, with weaving industry, xxiv. 412.
- Yamnūr, town and place of pilgrimage in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xxiv. 412.
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- North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 412-413.
- Yan Nyun, dacoit leader in Myingyan District, Burma (1888-90), xviii. 123-124.
- Yānādla, forest tribe, in Nellore, xix. 12.
- Yanam, French Settlement within Godāvri District, Madras, xxiv. 413-414.
- Yanbye, island in Lower Burma. *See* Ramree.
- Yandabo, Treaty of (1826), v. 295, vii. 118, xxi. 215.
- Yandoon, subdivision and township in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 414.
- Yandoon, town in Ma-ubin District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 414-415.
- Yangyi-aung, old name of Shwebo, Burma, xxii. 323.
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- Yār Muhammad Kalhora, founder of Kalhora dynasty in Sind (1701-19), xxii. 398; tomb at Khudābād, xv. 284, xvi. 138.
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- Yāska, author of the *Nirukta*, earliest specimen of Sanskrit prose, ii. 233.
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- Yasohara, ancient name of Iswaripuri, Khulnā, xiii. 372.
- Yasovarmma, Chandel chief (925-55), seized Kālinjar fort, vi. 187.
- Yātas, toddy-drawers, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Yatha tank, Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.
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- Yāval, *tāluka* in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 415.
- Yāval, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 415.
- Yaw, tributary of Irrawaddy river, xiii. 368.
- Yawnghwe, Southern Shan State, Burma, xxiv. 415-416; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 101.
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- Yāzdahun, festival, held in Hyderābād State, xiii. 250.
- Ye, township in Amherst District, Burma. *See* Yelamaling.
- Yebyu, township in Tavoy District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 416-417.
- Yedagai, 'left-hand' faction, in Mysore, xviii. 199.
- Yedashe, township in Toungoo District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 417.
- Yedatore, *tāluk* in Mysore District, Mysore, xxiv. 417.
- Yedenālnād, *tāluk* in Coorg, with coffee plantations, xxiv. 417-418.
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- Yelahanka, historic town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 418.
- Yelamaing, township in Amherst District, Lower Burma, xxiv. 418; antiquarian remains, v. 296.
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- Yele pagoda, near Amherst Point, Burma, v. 295-296.
- Yellamanchilli, town in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xxiv. 419.
- Yellamma, goddess of the Bestas, Mysore, xviii. 198; shrine on Yellamma hill, xxii. 149.
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- Yellandlapād, sub-*tāluk* in Warangal District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 419-420.
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- Yellāpur, *tāluka* in North Kanara District, Bombay, xxiv. 420.
- Yellāreddipet, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xxiv. 420.
- Yellāreddipet, village in Indūr District, Hyderābād, with carved temples, xiii. 352.
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- Yelluk, traditional Rājā of Ellichpur, Berār, xxiii. 40.
- Yemmiganūr, town in Bellary District, Madras, with weaving industry, xxiv. 421.
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- Yenuga-Mallammakonda, ancient name of Horsleykonda, Cuddapah, xiii. 178.
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- Yerava, dialect of Malayālam, spoken in Coorg, i. 380, xi. 28.
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- Yernagudem, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, xxiv. 424.
- Yerukalas, wandering tribe, in Anantapur, v. 341, 346; Cuddapah, xi. 63; Madras Presidency, xvi. 261.
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- Yesājī Sindhia, defeated Konher Rao Trimbak at Bhoj (1773), viii. 121.
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- Yin, tribe in Burma, ix. 141; Monghsu and Mōngsang, xvii. 389; Mongkūng, xvii. 404; Mongnai, xvii. 405; Mong-uawng, xvii. 406; Mōngpaw and Mongsit, xvii. 408; Southern Shan States, xxii. 256.
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- Yinba tank, in Shwebo District, Burma, xxii. 316.
- Yindaw, township in Yamethin District, Upper Burma, xxiv. 424-425.
- Yindu, language of the southern Chin sub-group, i. 393.
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- Yokwas, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 273, 274.
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- Yoyuns, tribe in Chin Hills, Burma, x. 274.
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- Yudghā, Ghalchah dialect spoken in Chitrāl, i. 355.
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- Yūsuf, Shaikh, expelled by the Langāhs from Multān (1445), xviii. 26.
- Yūsuf, Shams-ud-dīn, king of Bengal (1474), vii. 216; mosques at Gaur ascribed to, ii. 192.
- Yūsuf Adil Khān, Adil Shāhi king (1490-1510), ii. 385-386, 387; founded kingdom of Bijapur, ii. 196-197, viii. 178, 186-187; proclaimed independence, ii. 346.
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xii. 193; captured Narnāla fort (1597-8), xviii. 380.
 Yūsufzai, territory held by the Yūsufzai tribe of Pathāns, especially a subdivision of Peshāwar District, North-West Frontier Province, xxiv. 425-426; expedition against British villages on border of (1857), xix. 208; Gandhāra sculptures, ii. 113.
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